

Israeli mothers appeal to PLO

TEL AVIV (R) — The mothers of eight Israeli soldiers captured six months ago in Lebanon by Palestinian fighters appealed Friday to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to be allowed to see their sons. They made the appeal at a news conference. "I would be ready to leave in an hour, we all would," said Mrs. Miriam Groff, whose son has not been seen by Red Cross representatives since he was captured last September. PLO military commander Khalil Wazir has repeatedly invited the mothers to visit their sons in interviews on Jordan Television. "We want to go, but let them tell us how to do it. We don't have wings and we don't know what to do," Mrs. Groff said. The women said they had appealed to the Red Cross in arrange a visit but the organisation did not know of the PLO invitation.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية يمنية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

PLO Executive Committee meets

TUNIS (R) — The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) met here Friday for the first time since the organisation's parliament-in-exile convened in Algiers last month. The 48-hour meeting, chaired by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, was discussing the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories including recent incidents in the Arab sector of Jerusalem. Palestinian sources said. The committee, in charge of the day-to-day running of the organisation, was re-elected virtually unchanged at last month's Palestine National Council (PNC) 16th session. The Palestinian leadership was due to study how to implement the PNC resolutions voted in Algiers.

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Jordan gets \$18.8m World Bank loan for education projects

WASHINGTON (R) — The World Bank said Thursday it has approved a 17-year, \$18.8 million loan for a project to expand secondary vocational education in Jordan. The bank said in a statement the \$88.9 million project would be co-financed with \$22.1 million from the Saudi Fund for Development and \$3.2 million from the Overseas Development Corporation. The bank said its loan would allow a four-year grace period and charge an annual interest rate linked to the cost of borrowing.

Spanish military delegation arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Chairman of Spain's Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Alvaro Lacalle Lellup and a military delegation arrived in Amman Friday for an official visit to Jordan which will last several days. During the visit, Gen. Lellup will meet several high-ranking Jordanian officials and visit military installations. Gen. Lellup was met at Amman Airport by Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibi Shaker, several high-ranking officers, and Spanish Ambassador in Amman Don Luis de Pedros.

Young says U.S. policy is 'confused'

ABU DHABI (R) — Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young was quoted Thursday as saying that Washington had unknowingly given Israel signals to launch its invasion of Lebanon last summer. In an interview with the daily newspaper Al Ittihad, Mr. Young said, "The U.S. mentality is one of demonstrating power...this has unknowingly led to Washington sending signals to Israel that it wanted to achieve its aims by using power," he said. Mr. Young, who is visiting the United Arab Emirates, added that U.S. foreign policy was "confused." He said: "The Reagan government does not know what it is doing in this region or other regions in the world."

Libya, Soviet Union sign new agreements

MOSCOW (R) — Libya and the Soviet Union signed new agreements on economic cooperation Friday and said their regular contacts were aimed at strengthening economic cooperation and shared political aims, the Soviet news agency TASS reported. Maj. Abdul-Salam Jaloud, second-in-command to Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi, left Moscow Friday after a three-day working visit in which he had several rounds of talks with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov.

Saudia forced down

ROME (R) — A Saudi airliner carrying 250 passengers and 18 crew from Paris to Jeddah made an emergency landing at Rome's Fiumicino airport Friday after the pilot was told there was a bomb on board, airport sources said. Paris control tower relayed an anonymous telephone warning to the Saudia Lockheed TriStar, and the pilot was given emergency clearance to land by Fiumicino. The aircraft was isolated on the number one runway while fire services carried out checks, the sources said, adding it was not immediately known whether a bomb was found.

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Arab delegation meets British premier Important opportunity exists for Middle East peace, Thatcher says

LONDON (Agencies) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Friday told an Arab League peace mission led by His Majesty King Hussein that an important opportunity existed for peaceful progress in the Middle East, British officials said.

The much-postponed mission, which arrived in London Thursday, was completing an Arab League tour to brief leaders of the five permanent member nations of the United Nations Security Council about a pan-Arab plan for peace in the Middle East.

Its visit was put off last November after Britain opposed the inclusion of a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative.

Mrs. Thatcher, who laid out a lavish ceremonial reception more commonly associated with state occasions, welcomed the commitment of the Arab League to work for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and said Britain would support all who were prepared to do this, officials said.

She reaffirmed Britain's determination to work for a just settlement on the line of the European Economic Community's 1980 Venice Declaration. This stresses Israel's right to exist and

intimacy and United Nations and Security Council resolutions.

"Britain has a special responsibility to shoulder towards the Arab countries which cooperated with Britain for a long time. Even after the Arab countries gained their independence and freedom, they continued to keep the strongest ties of friendship and cooperation with Britain," the King said.

"The Palestinian people are deprived of their natural and legitimate right to self-determination on their national soil, because their land has been occupied by Israel since 1967. The Palestinian people have become a victim of occupation and a captive of destitution. Nevertheless, while they lacked no freedom, identity, security or stability, they continued to resist the occupation," King Hussein said.

"An objective, fair look to what is happening in Arab Jerusalem, in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and in their cities and villages, reveals the danger of the inhuman Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories. It also exposes Israel's blatant violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people, their expulsion from their homes and property, the expropriation of their lands, changing

King Hussein explained the Arab peace plan, "which affirms the genuine Arab commitment towards just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on regaining the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination on their national soil."

"The Arab peace plan manifests Arab unity, and this unified stand is based on international leg-

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Beirut satisfied with new proposals in pullout talks

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese officials were quoted Thursday as saying they were satisfied with still-unpublished United States proposals aimed at spurring stalled three-way negotiations on a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The proposals were worked out during visits to Washington by the foreign ministers of Lebanon and Israel for separate talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. State-run Beirut Radio quoted a senior government source as saying the proposals were considered acceptable to Lebanon. He added that Lebanese officials still in Washington had indicated optimism at the prospect of progress in the 11-week-old withdrawal talks.

Ghassan Tuani, non-participating coordinator of Lebanon's negotiating effort, was quoted by the privately owned Voice of Lebanon radio on return from Washington as saying the

ministerial contacts there had opened a way out of the deadlock. Officials in Beirut have not revealed the new U.S. ideas, but reports from Washington and Israel indicate they answer Israel's demand for "security arrangements" in southern Lebanon without the presence of Israeli forces there.

The U.S. ideas are reported to rule out an Israeli presence in Lebanon, but call for cooperation between the two countries in securing the border. American personnel are expected to work closely in the arrangement, but are not currently envisaged as participating in border patrols, U.S. officials say.

The ideas, which were presented to Israel Thursday, still have to be approved by the Israeli cabinet. The bi-weekly negotiations resume in Israel on Monday after a break to allow completion of the ministerial contacts in Washington.

Moscow intensifies attack against missile deployment

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union Friday stepped up its attacks against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe and said it would retaliate if North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) plans are put into effect at the end of this year.

A series of articles in official newspapers accused the Reagan administration of deception and failure to negotiate seriously at Soviet-American talks in Geneva on curbing medium-range weapons.

Western diplomats said the articles, including an editorial in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, were aimed at dispelling any idea in the West that the return to power of a conservative government in West Germany would make Moscow more willing to compromise.

Pravda said the Soviet Union would find a timely and effective answer to the deployment if it was carried out but did not spell out what it meant.

In a passage clearly aimed at public opinion in Western Europe, where the 572 Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles are due to be

stationed, Pravda said: "Those who are prepared with such ease to allow American missiles into their home, thus placing themselves in the position of Washington's nuclear hostages, would also be well advised to think about where the course of the U.S. administration may lead them in the final analysis."

Pravda said it was a risky misconception to believe that once the missile deployment began nothing would change and everything would go on normally.

The same point was made in an article in the party daily Thursday by the Soviet Union's top America-watcher Georgy Arbatov, who said that if NATO's medium-range deployment went ahead it would be hard for Moscow and Washington to agree in the parallel field of strategic arms curbs.

Mr. Arbatov said that if the U.S. insisted on putting its missiles in Europe to restore what it saw as the nuclear balance then the Soviet Union would be obliged to increase its own missile deployments, not only in Europe but close to American borders.

Salam: U.S. should act before it is too late

WASHINGTON (R) — A senior Lebanese emissary, warning that "time is running out" in the Middle East, said Thursday the U.S. should persuade Israel to get its forces out of Lebanon before "extremists" regained influence in the Arab World.

Saeb Salam, a former prime minister of Lebanon who is here representing President Amin Gemayel, told reporters that with "minor" exceptions such as Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, "the whole Arab World is in a state of moderation."

But he said if this period were not used to advance prospects for peace in Lebanon and the region as a whole, "the pendulum will swing back and the extremists, small in number as they are, will come back."

Mr. Salam, who met President Reagan at the White House Wednesday, said he had come to impress on the Americans "not to miss this opportunity (because) time is running out."

Asked if he had urged the administration to exert pressure on Israel, he replied: "It's not for me to tell the Americans what influence they should use."

But he added: "We are asking that they should do whatever is necessary. Call it persuasion if you want to."

U.S. to increase defence spending

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration plans to spend \$1,900 billion on defence in the five years from 1985 to 1989, \$300 billion more than previously estimated, according to a secret military guidance paper.

Officials said the document, Defence Guidance, had been approved by Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger and was designed to be the official statement of U.S. military policy.

In a reversal from last year's guidance document, there was no mention of "protracted nuclear war," officials who have seen it told Reuters. "That got struck out early on," one official said.

The phrase sent shock waves through U.S. allies in Western Europe who interpreted it to mean that the United States was planning to wage and win a nuclear war.

Multinational peace force attacked again in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — A lone assailant hurled two hand grenades at French troops in Beirut early Friday in the latest of a concerned series of attacks on the all-Western peacekeeping force here, French officials said.

The attack, in which no injuries were reported, came hours before former U.S. President Jimmy Carter was due to arrive for a lightning visit to see President Amin Gemayel and inspect the 1,200 U.S. Marines in the multinational force.

Fifteen Italian and U.S. soldiers have been injured, most very lightly, in a mysterious spate of small

arms and grenade attacks on the four-nation force since Tuesday night.

U.S. officials said security for the ex-president's visit would be stringent even by the standards of lawless Beirut, where American diplomats routinely travel in armoured limousines escorted by heavily-armed bodyguards.

State-run Beirut Radio reported meanwhile that Israeli planes broke the sound barrier over the capital Friday morning for the first time in months.

Israeli military officials outside

Washington concerned over Israeli hostility towards American Marines in Beirut

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration is taking steps to stop incidents between Israeli and American troops in Beirut that the U.S. Marine commandant says threaten the lives of his men.

Gen. Robert Barrow, in a letter to Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger released Thursday, said Israeli troops on several occasions had deliberately endangered the lives of U.S. servicemen in Lebanon.

He called for firm action to end the "life threatening" incidents

and put a stop to what he called Israeli provocation.

There are 1,200 U.S. Marines stationed in and around Beirut as part of a four-nation peacekeeping force, as well as 36 American soldiers participating in a 1948 U.N. truce supervision unit.

Gen. Barrow described the incidents as "timed, orchestrated and executed for obtuse Israeli political purposes." He did not elaborate.

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Hussein meets W. German chancellor Kohl welcomes Arab proposals for peace

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in talks with His Majesty King Hussein, has welcomed the readiness for Middle East peace expressed at last September's Arab summit in Fez, a government statement said Thursday.

The statement, issued at the end of King Hussein's one-day visit to West Germany, said Mr. Kohl stressed the need for a speedy and peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict.

The statement said Mr. Kohl told the Jordanian leader that "time is pressing because the fronts in the Middle East are threatening to harden."

The chancellor and his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, told the King they considered U.S. President Reagan's proposals formed a realistic negotiating basis for a solution which had to equate Israel's right to a secure existence with the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The Reagan plan calls for Palestinian self-rule on the West

Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan.

Bonn government sources said Wednesday that the King was expected to spell out the plan for a separate Palestinian state on the West Bank worked out at the Fez summit, which implied recognition of Israel.

But the only reference to this contained in the statement was Mr. Kohl's expressed hope that "the readiness for peace expressed in the Fez charter will evolve into concrete preparedness to negotiate."

Mr. Kohl said Jordan had an important role to play in the framework of a peaceful settlement. He agreed with King Hussein that the Lebanese problem was an integral part of the whole Middle East question.

The statement said Bonn, with its European Economic Community partners, gave high priority to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and the restoration of its sovereignty.

Carter says Jordan and Palestinians can strengthen U.S. role

DAMASCUS (R) — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said Friday Jordan and the Palestinians would greatly strengthen Washington's hand in dealing with Israel if they said they were willing to join Middle East peace talks.

Mr. Carter was speaking at a press conference at the end of a visit to Syria, his fifth stop on a private Middle East tour. He was flying on to Lebanon later Friday.

The former president said he had found in Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and among Palestinians a desire for negotiations "to present clearly to the rest of the world the views of the Arabs and Palestinians, also to reverse the policies of the Begin government, which is rapidly taking over the land in the West Bank and Gaza."

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has presided over a sharp increase in the number of Jewish settlements in the two occupied areas, a policy which Mr. Carter opposed while in office but failed to deter significantly.

"An expression of willingness on the part of King Hussein and the Palestinians to negotiate would greatly strengthen the influence of the United States in a reduction, or freeze, on the settlements policy and also a withdrawal of forces from Lebanon," Mr. Carter said.

The United States is trying to negotiate terms for the departure of Israeli troops from Lebanon as a first stage to removing all foreign forces—Israeli, Syrian, and Palestinian.

Mr. Carter said he supported U.S. President Ronald Reagan's peace proposals, which give priority to bringing Jordanian and Palestinian representatives into talks. They offer Palestinians in the occupied areas self-rule in association with Jordan.

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U.S. envoy says progress is made in Lebanon talks

CAIRO (Agencies) — U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick said Thursday she thought progress had been made in talks on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

"I have a substantial impression that tangible progress has been achieved in the talks. We could

now hope for continuing progress," she told reporters here after a meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Her comments came only hours after she met Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in Israel Beirut.

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Gemayel promises Turkey to curb Armenian groups

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said Friday the Lebanese government had promised to take steps against Beirut-based Armenian guerrilla groups which have attacked Turkish diplomats around the world.

He told reporters that during a visit to Beirut Thursday he told President Amin Gemayel that Turkey felt Lebanon should take action quickly against such groups.

"President Gemayel responded positively," he added.

Mr. Turkmen's trip to Beirut followed the fatal shooting in Belgrade last week of the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The "Justice Commandos of the

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Ex-Italian king dies in exile

GENEVA (R) — Ex-King Umberto of Italy, who ruled his country for only a month before being forced to leave shortly after World War II, died here Friday without ever seeing his homeland again.

His doctor said the 78-year-old former monarch died peacefully in his sleep at the Geneva Cantonal Hospital Friday afternoon of kidney failure and respiratory arrest.

The ex-king had also been suffering from bone cancer.

"He was content. He was happy to have passed his last few weeks with his family," Dr. Peter Miescher said. The ex-king's son, Prince Vittorio Emanuele, told Reuters his father died at 3.55 p.m. local time.

After 36 years in exile, death robbed the ex-king of a chance of seeing Italy again at a time when political leaders there were calling for him to be allowed back.

Prince Vittorio Emanuele had urged Italy last month to change its constitution to allow his father home to die.

After a 1946 referendum abolished the monarchy, hanned under the constitution the following year, the ex-king quit Italy and lived mainly in Portugal. He was flown here in January after several months in a London clinic.

HOME NEWS

Shakespeare group emphasises entertainment

By Margi Bryant
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Transvestite disguise, mistaken identity, unrequited love, long-lost brothers, lovelorn dukes, haughty countesses, out-witted killjoys... Although the adjective "operatic" would have meant nothing to Shakespeare, "Twelfth Night" is a superlatively operatic play, containing all the conventions which—in the West—we have come to associate with the lyric stage.

Audiences in Shakespeare's day understood and enjoyed these conventions as part of the normal structure of comic theatre. Audiences today often feel more comfortable with the everyday realism of situation comedy.

This presents a dilemma for a producer and cast putting on a play like "Twelfth Night". Do they explore all the nuances of the characters to make each as fully rounded, believable and "realistic" as possible—only to be sadly let down when the characters do totally unbelievable things like falling in love with pageboys who turn out to be girls in disguise—or do they exaggerate the theatrical conventions and make each character vaguely symbolic and distinctly two-dimensional?

Producer John Fraser and the cast of the London Shakespeare Group have solved the dilemma expertly in the production currently running at the Royal Cultural Centre. They have avoided the extremes of phoney realism and cardboard symbolism, and produced a dazzling piece of entertainment.

First, they have anchored the story—by means of props and costumes—in the world of Arabic folk-tale, where the dramatic conventions are as stylised and complex as those of the West's operatic tradition, but more internationally recognisable.

The cultural transposition works well, for in plot as well as in title "Twelfth Night" could very easily have been one of the Alf Lella Wa Leilatun, the Thousand and One Nights of stories told by the Empress Sharazad to her husband to win herself a stay of execution.

But even more important, the

London Shakespeare Group has taken its cue from Shakespeare himself, and has gone all out to entertain. The production runs true to the spirit of the sub-title—"Twelfth Night, Or What You Will"—which puts the play firmly in its place as a lighthearted piece of whimsy. Not that it lacks thought-provoking themes—among them, the nature of love in its various guises, and the nature of the differences between men and women—but Shakespeare handles these with an unerring light touch.

The play opens with Orsino, Duke of Illyria, sighing over his unrequited love for the lady Olivia in the immortal lines "If music be the food of love, play on..." Orsino is obsessive and moody, and is often played as something of a "heavy". Richard Heffer's Orsino is a refreshing change: light, volatile, his changes of mood are quicksilver rather than stormy. Quite clearly, he enjoys being obsessively, unrequitedly in love; and this—besides enhancing the generally entertaining tone of the play—also smooths the way for his

ART REVIEW

eventual rather precipitate change of heart.

The object of his affections, countess Olivia, has foresworn men while in mourning for her brother's recent death. But in Stephanie Beacham's portrayal, she is not the humourless pillar of virtue, one encounters in some productions. Even in her first scene, she has difficulty keeping a straight face when the clown, Feste, tries to make her laugh. There is the barest hint that she is conforming to an image she feels is expected of her, not to her true nature. Or perhaps she simply doesn't fancy Orsino, and her state of mourning is a means of defence not only against him but against less presentable suitors as well? Either way, when she finds herself falling for Orsino's "page", she paces the stage in a manner half-amused, half-amused at herself. She is clearly out wrestling with a fundamental conflict of loyalties.

The central trio of characters is completed by Viola, a young nob-

lewoman who, at the beginning of the play, is shipwrecked on the coast of Illyria and separated from her twin brother, whom she fears drowned. Though Viola initially empathises with Olivia, it rapidly becomes apparent that the two women are reacting very differently to their similar loss.

Viola is always a lively, resilient character; in Judy Geeson's portrayal she is a real survivor—pert, cheeky, and with at least half an eye on the main chance. When she decides to disguise herself as a boy and seek employment with duke Orsino, one feels that her decision is prompted as much by the duke's well-known bachelor status as by a solitary girl's need for protective cover in a strange land.

Things go awry for Viola when Orsino employs her to plead his case with Olivia, which she does so eloquently that Olivia falls in love not with the duke but with his youthful "pageboy". The complications which ensue grow even more tortuous when Viola's lost brother appears, but are eventually sorted out into the inevitable happy ending.

Running concurrently through the play is a sub-plot involving Olivia's uncle, Sir Toby Belch, her serving-girl Maria, her would-be suitor Sir Andrew Aguecheek, her steward Malvolio and the omnipresent clown Feste.

Feste is the archetype of Shakespearean clowns—funny, sardonic, razor-sharp, an active participant in mischievous pranks and a detached observer of the human condition. Feste is played brilliantly by Richard Howard, with a physical and facial agility to match the part's verbal contortions.

The sub-plot is instigated by Maria (played with confident comic flair by Delena Kidd) and aimed at de-bunking the sanctimonious Malvolio (played with consummate stodge by John Warner). Sir Toby Belch, portrayed as a lovable old sot by Jeremy Burnham, and Sir Andrew Aguecheek conspire gleefully, with Maria and Feste, to make Malvolio look ridiculous, and his eventual downfall is the play's one unresolved sub-note.

Richard Heffer deserves special praise—and probably a medal—for his double portrayal of both Or-

sino and Aguecheek, involving seven costume changes and as many switches of character between a handsome, self-absorbed duke and a gangling, stuttering dimwit.

The comic scenes where the plot against Malvolio thickens, complete with the conspirators' running commentary as they watch from an ill-concealed vantage point, are as exquisitely funny as anything one could ever hope to see on the comic stage.

Feste has the final word in the play with a deceptively complex little song addressed to the audience and summing up human folly. But it ends simply enough: "And we'll strive to please you every day". The Amman audience of "Twelfth Night" would answer with one accord: "You did."

Australia expresses gratitude to Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Australia has thanked Jordan for the condolences offered following the recent bush fires in Victoria and South Australia.

In a letter addressed to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Australian prime minister expressed appreciation for the "generous expressions of support" received after the tragedy. The full text of the message was as follows:

On behalf of the victims of the recent disastrous bushfires which caused so much damage in the States of South Australia and Victoria, I would like to thank you for your kind expression of condolences.

Fortunately we have been able to bring the situation under control and are now setting about the difficult task of reconstruction and repairing the devastation that was caused.

Generous expressions of support such as your own were of great comfort to the people of Australia and to me personally.

Anani emphasises ALO support for Iraqi rights

AMMAN (Petra) — Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani has said that one of the most important resolutions issued by the recently concluded conference of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) is Arab support for Iraq in defending its rights and territories against the Iranian aggression.

In a joint press conference with Iraqi Labour Minister Mahmoud Bakr Rasoul here Thursday, Dr. Anani emphasised the role of the Arab worker in building the national economy, and consequently called for better general health care and social security facilities to enable him to perform his work more efficiently.

Dr. Anani, who chaired the conference which concluded its mee-

tings Thursday, said that it had adopted a resolution, to be submitted to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conference in Geneva in June, which condemned the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories, and asked that a day be devoted to solidarity with the Palestinian people.

Mr. Rasoul thanked the Jordanian media in covering the conference and focusing on the issues of interest to the Arab worker. He also praised the Jordanian government's stand under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, as well as His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's patronage of the conference which helped the conference achieve its goals.

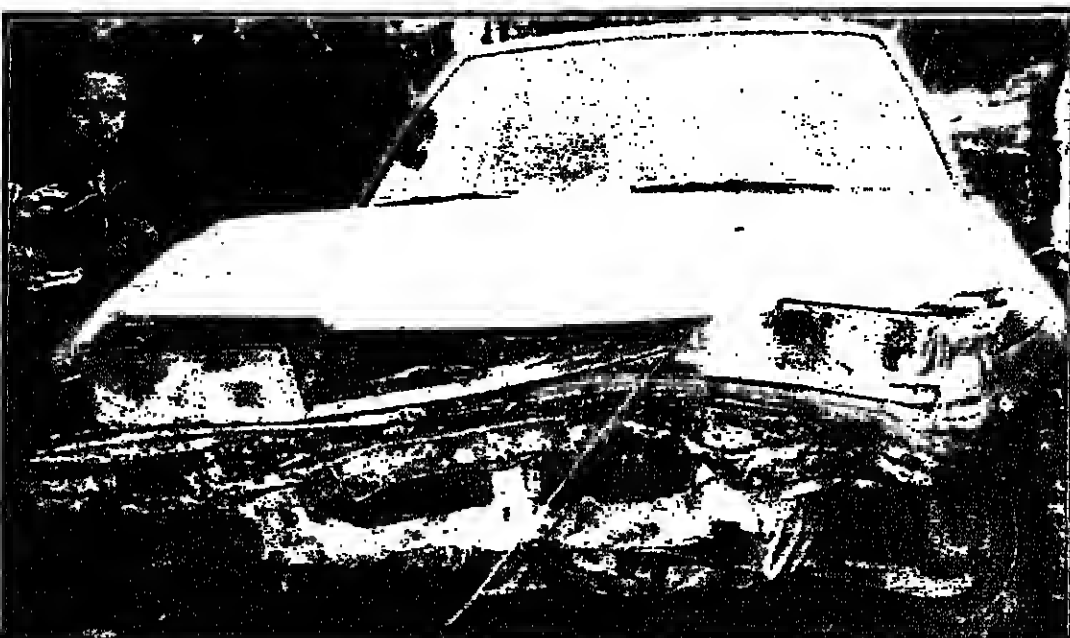
Cigarette prices are increased

AMMAN (Petra) — Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour has decided to increase the price of cigarettes as of Thursday March 17th.

The new price of a packet of 20 cigarettes will be 300 fils for the Top Twenty brand compared to the old price of 250 fils; 270 fils for Nassim compared to 220 fils; 300 and 270 fils for the two varieties of Philadelphia compared to 250 and 220 fils respectively before; 260 fils for Gold Star compared to 210 fils; 240 and 230 fils for the two brands of Reem compared to the old price of 210 and 200, and 200 fils for Kamal compared to 170 fils before.

A source at the ministry said the differences in price will provide the state treasury with JD 4.5 million per year. He added that cigarettes are considered luxury goods, and there is an international trend at present to discourage smoking for health reasons. Cigarette prices in Jordan are much cheaper than most countries, he went on to say.

The price of cigarettes was last raised by 40 fils across the board last July.



The wreckage of the car in which two Jordanians were seriously injured on the Amman to Zarqa highway Thursday. (Petra photo)

Two badly injured on Amman to Zarqa highway

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two Jordanians were seriously injured in a car accident on the Amman to Zarqa highway Thursday.

The accident was caused by the negligence of the driver who was driving from Amman to Zarqa said a police spokesman. The driver lost control of the car which crossed the oncoming road to collide with the embankment adjoining the pavement. The driver and his companion were taken to hospital in a serious condition.

Surrealistic suffering characterises Fawzi exhibition

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At first appraisal the work of Omer Fawzi, now on show at the Alia Art Gallery, appears to be straightforward surrealism using much of the symbolism employed by that movement's leaders. From De Chirico, Fawzi has borrowed the wide open foregrounds, Lautramont's operating tables where strange meetings take place. From Dali, he has taken the uninviting biomorphic, often dangerously spiked, flows. He has also taken Dali's shape of the egg which sometimes takes the place of a human head, while at other times its surprisingly soft shell bends under the piercing thrust of a needle.

But unlike Dali, whose aim was to shock and to invoke "sublime hierarchies of thought", the surrealistic symbolism of Fawzi tells instead of deep suffering, of isolation, of loneliness and above all of sadness. Unapproachable, these works speak not to the viewer but seem to whisper amongst themselves, and when the vulnerable, naked figures do have faces, their eyes, hooded with pain or filled with the tears of grief, avert one's own. They stare out, oblivious, indifferent to all except their own suffering.

This same sense of isolation is carried over into Fawzi's portraits. Although ostensibly a study of the subtly different ethnic characteristics that can be found in a face, these portraits, the majority of which are in pencil, the rest are in oil, are of remote untouchable people. Handsome with strong features they remain always aloofly alone. Their alienation is

compounded by a delicate etiolation which, combined with the piercing almost smoldering eyes, yields a rare intensity. Yet despite their powerful overtones one can tell little of the people behind the masks. Who are they? Are they real or imaginary, friends of fables? One or two props hint at an intellectualism, a determination but, apart from these alluring carrots of information, these people remain detached, their characters obscure.

While seemingly very different from both the surrealistic paintings and the pencil portraits, Fawzi's pen and ink sketches of the male-dominated cafes of downtown Amman still have, like the others, something to say of loneliness and isolation. These caricature-like drawings which

with terrifying hulging eyes, with the more subtle hints of isolation—and by leaving works less technically perfect than he is capable of making them Fawzi has created an art which is disturbing and disquieting. His strange work touches on raw nerves of emotion and as such they must be seen and judged from a more metaphysical viewpoint.

Born in 1914 in Dolma Pahjeh Palace, Istanbul, Omer Fawzi is the son of Prince Mohammad Ziaeddine and the grandson of Sultan

Mohammad Rashad. After graduating from the Beaux Arts, Paris in 1941 he went on to work with Andre Derain and became friends with many famous artists like Picasso, Fikrer Mualla, and Marie Laurencin.

Although this is Fawzi's first exhibition in Amman he has held other exhibitions of his work in Cairo, Madrid and Istanbul. All the work is for sale prices ranging from JD 100 to JD 3,000. The exhibition runs until March 21.



"Blood Clot" one of Omer Fawzi's symbolic paintings exhibited at the Alia Art Gallery until March 21 (Jordan Times photo)

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Thatcher: Important opportunity exists for peace

the demographic structure of the occupied territories, the imposition of collective penalties, and the closure of schools and universities," King Hussein said.

Before the talks, Mrs. Thatcher shook hands with Walid Al Khalidi, an academic chosen to represent the Palestinians. He is a member of the Palestine National Council, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, but not a PLO officeholder.

Jordanian Foreign Minister

Marwan Al Qasem, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and the foreign ministers or their deputies of Syria, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia are also in the London mission, which was to visit Queen Elizabeth later Friday.

British officials said the presence of King Hussein with the mission gave the visit added significance.

One senior British official said that although everyone had reservations about the Reagan plan,

which calls for Palestinian self-government in the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, it was the best on offer.

The Arab plan, adopted at an Arab League summit in Fex last September, calls for an independent Palestinian state but is also seen as implicitly recognising Israel.

The summit decided to send missions to explain the plan to all five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Washington, Moscow, Paris and Peking have all received missions.

President Reagan refused to meet a PLO representative included in the mission but Britain's decision to follow suit caused a rift with Arab states.

British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym called off a trip to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar in January when they made known he would be unwelcome.

Carter: Jordan, Palestinians can strengthen U.S. role

King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat have explored ways of following up the proposals.

The Palestinians and Jordanians have been reluctant to commit themselves to anything while Washington proves unable to negotiate the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Diplomats in Damascus believe Mr. Carter's tour of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon and Morocco, which has included meetings with PLO officials, may help the Reagan administration decide how to pursue its peace plan.

Mr. Carter said he believed Israel should withdraw "not only from Lebanon but from the occupied territories, Gaza and the

West Bank...and obviously the Golan."

Syria's Golan Heights have been in Israeli hands since 1967. Mr. Carter took issue with the Reagan administration's view that the installation of new long-range Soviet anti-aircraft missiles in Syria had made it "an outpost of the Soviet Union".

"I think that Syria is too strong and (Syrian) President Hafez Al Assad is too wise a leader to permit the Soviet Union to control its policies," the former president said.

Mr. Carter also said he had found great concern in several countries he visited at the support given by both Syria and Israel to Iran in its war with Iraq.

Mr. Carter spent three days in Damascus and held long talks with

President Assad. In office, Mr. Carter was responsible for negotiating the 1978 Camp David accords which led to a treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Syria regards the Camp David

agreements as the symbol of Arab treachery and U.S. connivance with Israel. But Mr. Carter was welcomed with respect in Damascus and state radio said Syria would never avoid dialogue.

Kirkpatrick says Lebanon talks make progress

ore flying in Thursday morning on a three-day visit to Egypt, but she said "that is my impression and not Mr. Shamir's."

The ambassador's remarks coincided with Israeli officials' statements that Prime Minister Menachem Begin had received detailed U.S. proposals on security arrangements in southern Lebanon after intensive talks in Washington.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said that in the meeting with President Mubarak she reviewed Middle East and bilateral issues and delivered a message from President Reagan. She refused to disclose its contents.

Jordanian role in talks

Mrs. Kirkpatrick also told reporters in Israel the Middle East peace process can be "most clearly advanced" by the participation of Jordan.

"We certainly hope that King Hussein is going to join the peace process" and that we will decide "very quickly to do that," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said.

She also emphasised that "the Camp David accords constitute the only viable framework basis for the peace process."

"We continue very much to hope that there will be progress," she added.

U.S. concerned over hostility

The State Department said the issue had been raised with the Israeli government at high level and that steps were being taken to resolve the situation.

The Reagan administration's release of Gen. Barrow's classified letter appeared to indicate how seriously U.S. officials regard the latest flare-up between U.S. and Israeli troops in Beirut.

The new charges were certain to place further strain on already tense U.S.-Israeli relations. In an incident last month, a U.S. Marine, brandishing a pistol, clau-

tered aboard an Israeli tank and forced it to change course.

Some U.S. officials believe Israel's continuing occupation of Lebanon and the presence of American Marines is bound to lead to more incidents.

An Israeli embassy spokesman in Washington said Thursday the problem was one of liaison.

Gen. Barrow's letter said it was inconceivable that Americans serving a peacekeeping role should be "harassed, endangered and degraded by an ally."

Beirut to curb Armenians

Armenian Genocide" claimed responsibility and the Yugoslav police said they had arrested two Armenians with Lebanese passports.

The Turkish foreign minister

left Beirut after a few hours Thursday but only returned to Turkey Friday, landing at Istanbul airport on an undisclosed flight. On his arrival later at Ankara airport, he refused to say where he had been in the meantime.

سكرا من اليا

Mrs. Gandhi is too powerful personally and too weak in government

The House of Nehru is under siege

By Allan Cass

Whispering gallery

Talking to Indira Gandhi, ruler of the world's largest democracy, is a little like having a drawing-room chat with a middle-class Indian housewife. She almost wills the listener to believe in her ordinariness.

She can be charming, direct, obtuse, frosty but never pompous — and, for a woman who has been in power for 15 years, curiously diffident. "I am not at all powerful. I can assure you, I wouldn't have to work so hard if I were powerful. I don't mean I'm a weak person," she adds, "or that I am weak in government. When you use the word 'power' you mean I can do anything I want..." The rest of the sentence fades away as it often does when she feels she has said enough.

Indira Gandhi is far from ordinary. She has ruled over 720 million people, manipulating the democratic process inherited from Britain to stamp her personality on this awesome country during four terms of office.

Her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, was India's first prime minister and ruled for 17 years. She has perpetuated the dynasty, forging a strategic alliance with the Soviet Union, reinforced India's non-alignment, built up its economic self-reliance only to start dismantling it and, in 1975, suspended democracy, in effect declaring martial law. She is both adored and bitterly resented in a country where every issue becomes personalised.

Today, she is in trouble. It has been a bad few weeks for her, her party and for India, and she is understandably on the defensive. She looks tired and drawn.

The massacre in the north-eastern state of Assam, in which more than 1,000 people were slaughtered, is only the latest in a series of communal clashes which have underlined the fact that India is a backward country, fragmented by race, religion, language and a feudal class structure.

It followed closely on the devastating defeats in southern India in two states long regarded as impregnable bastions of Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress Party. Her charisma and her will to fight are being tested as never before.

The House of Nehru is under siege. India, to quote one of only two other prime ministers to have briefly interrupted its dynastic rule, has become a "vast whispering gallery" of character assassination and intrigue, directed chiefly at Mrs. Gandhi and her elder son, Rajiv, who is widely believed to be her chosen successor. Yet it is rare to find anyone who can suggest a workable alternative.

Her enemies claim that all this has happened precisely because she is both too powerful personally and too "weak in government." She should tackle the root problems, restructure her party, her government and her



policies. Instead she tinkers in order to keep potential rivals at bay and secure the succession for Rajiv, who left his job as a pilot on Indian Airlines to take the place of Mrs. Gandhi's younger son, Sanjay, after his death in an air crash in 1980 — a devastating blow from which she may not yet have recovered.

It therefore has to be asked: Can Mrs. Gandhi continue to govern effectively? The answer is central to the future of India because at 65, despite her faith in a smooth succession, she towers above her opponents as the only figure of national stature, and Rajiv is a long way from being ready to take over. It is also crucial, because the opposition's attempts to provide India with a viable alternative in the brief interregnum between

1977 and 1980 ended in chaos. And today even that opposition is in pieces.

Late last month, as she coped with her problems and prepared for the opening of the non-aligned summit in Delhi on March 7, Mrs. Gandhi talked for nearly two hours about these and other key issues in a rare interview at the prime ministerial residence.

Mrs. Gandhi vehemently denies that she is bent on perpetuating the Nehru dynasty. But she does say that her family has a special place in Indian history. The constant theme throughout her political life has been a struggle to reconcile a tendency to be autocratic with a deep-seated attachment to democracy.

She is not, she insists, a kingmaker. "The biggest person in our country was Mahatma Gandhi," she says, "and even he didn't have that power. In the beginning there was a lot of talk that he had chosen my father and that he wasn't the right man for the job."

"I got quite agitated and went to see him. I said: 'You have no right to do this to my father. You should allow the Indian people to have whom they want.' He said: 'My dear child, do you think I can do that? He is the choice of the people and I have chosen him because I think the people want him.' Why, then, do people say she wanted Sanjay and now Rajiv, whom she has appointed a president of her party and is a member of parliament, to succeed her?"

"It is built up by the press and the opposition. Rajiv was extremely reluctant to come into politics. He didn't want to. Sanjay didn't want to. But a lot of people say we can only tell certain things to you or to a member of your family," she says by way of explanation. "But that has nothing to do with leadership. It is just a channel (to me) through somebody who has no personal axe to grind."

But when Sanjay, more powerful and certainly more ruthless than his brother, was killed, she instantly turned to Rajiv. "There is no question of turning. I hadn't turned to Sanjay. He was doing his own work. Even now, I don't know what Rajiv is doing unless he comes and tells me."

Too hard a life
Would she like Rajiv to become?

Prime Minister of India? "No. Very definitely not. I didn't want to see Sanjay and I don't want to see him. It is just too hard a life the way we take it and I know they are in the same mould. I am not doing it out of choice, believe me. If I could have got out of it, I would never be here." She wanted to be a teacher, and often sees her job in that way.

Mrs. Gandhi was conditioned by a harsh and lonely childhood to trust no-one, which may explain why her answers sometimes sound contradictory, even improbable. She adds: "I am misunderstood, not often, but always." And to those who say she then retreats stubbornly, refusing to take advice, she replies: "I don't have an ivory tower. I wish I had, but I was born almost publicly and I've never been able to be anywhere but in a glass house." She is not, she insists, authoritarian. Told that people around her are frightened of her, she snaps: "That is very silly of them."

The glass house at No. 1, Safdarjung Road was cracked last year when Maneka Gandhi, Sanjay's attractive and intensely ambitious widow, was shown the door by Mrs. Gandhi in a classic replay of the mother-in-law versus daughter-in-law feuds which so often provide subjects for India's prolific film industry. Overnight, a family squabble, in which Maneka took with her Mrs. Gandhi's adored grandson, Varun, became a national spectacle and a political event.

Maneka is expected to form a political party soon and to pit her undoubted charisma against Rajiv in a by-election. If she were to win, that could prove disastrous for both mother and son. Mrs. Gandhi is laconic, merely saying that so far, Maneka has offered "no programmes, no policies." She adds that she would not be "hurt" if Maneka stood against and beat her brother-in-law. "It all depends on what she has to offer public life."

Flabby

More serious is the visible collapse of the Congress Party which, she readily concedes, has become "flabby," fragmented and has failed to move with the times. She also admits that many in the party

are corrupt. She pledges ruthlessness in weeding them out and says the party needs a thorough shake-up. "They have to face the problems of today," but adds, "no party has changed. All parties are living in another age."

Regionalism and extremism, she concedes, are on the increase partly because the cohesive force of the freedom struggle is no longer there and partly because of the democratic process itself and the "plethora of parties."

She said nothing for three weeks after the defeats in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, and now says philosophically: "You can't keep on winning." Nevertheless, the changes she has made since then have not been as far-reaching as she claims and the next general election must be held within two years.

What happens if she falls under a bus meanwhile? "I won't fall under a bus," she smiles, "but I could be humped off." And Rajiv is the obvious successor? "There is no obvious successor," she replies, "that's just the point. If there were, the rest of the party would be trying to bring him down."

Would she declare another emergency? "No. It wouldn't work — you can't give the same medicine twice." Neither, she says, would she change the constitution to introduce a presidential system of government, something which she is believed to have considered but appears to have rejected or, at least, temporarily shelved.

A remarkable fact about India is that it is one of the few ex-British colonies where the army has not intervened. Could there be a coup? "It would be very difficult for the military to cope without the co-operation of the population. Fortunately, the forces are very loyal and this is the only country where almost the entire population was involved in the freedom struggle. That makes a big difference."

Process of change

Since her return to power in 1980, Mrs. Gandhi, who won her spurs in the old Congress both as a socialist and a stout defender of India's self-reliance, has started an important process of change. She has begun to dismantle many

of the controls on India's private sector economy in an effort to get production moving. She negotiated the highest-ever loan with the International Monetary Fund and has tried to mend her fences with the U.S. while carefully distancing herself from the Soviet Union (which last year nevertheless became India's highest trading partner) largely because of the invasion of Afghanistan.

She sees the world today as "in a much bigger crisis" than when her father ruled, the problems "more complex and numerous," requiring greater flexibility. She believes the Indian economy is stronger and can, therefore, take greater competition. She would even consider opening up "core sectors," such as steel and textiles, to foreign technology.

"Our stand has never been rigid," she says. However, she adds that while she can't at the moment foresee a situation where controls would be clamped on again, both on imports and the domestic economy, "it would depend on circumstances and conditions." She volunteers that her visit to the U.S. last year was a public relations exercise which has made no difference to government-to-government relations. The ideological gap remains huge. "They see things in black and white, either you're with them 100 per cent or against them," she adds.

She says she is "full of regrets about her life. Everything could have been done better, had I been pressing harder." Mrs. Gandhi may be proud, occasionally arrogant, but she is also, one suspects, deeply insecure. She takes credit for some of the huge strides which the Indian economy had made (even though 300 million Indians still live in abject poverty) and for the survival of democracy. Her critics scoff but, against all odds, she did go to the polls in 1977 and lose.

"I have a special relationship with the Indian people," she says. "Mahatma Gandhi was loved as somebody above. My father with a sense of awe. I receive love as an equal. I felt it when I was out of power, when the whole publicly was saying 'she is finished and she is never going to rise again'."

— Financial Times news features

Hope at a new low

THE profound contradiction in U.S. policy towards the Middle East is not only highlighted by continuing American taxpayers' subsidy for building Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories when the Reagan administration believes that a settlement freeze, "more than any other action", would help to bring Arab participation in peace talks. It also can be clearly seen in what the U.S. president chooses to do or what senior administration officials are happy to say on this and related issues at this particular time.

Earlier this week, President Reagan chose no less than his permanent representative to the United Nations, who incidentally is also a cabinet member in the U.S. administration, to deliver a personal message to the so-called Jerusalem Conference on Soviet Jewry, both emigration and human rights, through bilateral relations as well as through such multilateral arenas as this conference.... The presidential envoy, Mrs. Jeane Kirkpatrick, must have found it quite adequate, if not thrilling, soon afterwards to point out that the peace process can be most clearly advanced by Jordan deciding to step in without any pre-conditions or even asking any more questions about American and Israeli intentions.

It seems that neither could the president relate the question of Jewish immigration to Israeli settlements in the West Bank nor could he see any relationship between the two nor did he want to. And it also seems that Mrs. Kirkpatrick did not see anything questionable about Israeli settlements in the occupied territories to be worthy of inclusion in her conversations with reporters and officials in Israel during her visit there.

The fact of the matter remains that Washington is not acting as if the situation in the Middle East and prospects for progress in peace efforts actually deserve much more seriousness and honesty on the part of the Americans. If the best of the Reagan administration is in reporting success on "altering positively" the "negotiating environment" on withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, after more than six months of top American-Israeli talks, and in a Pentagon publication of a letter by the U.S. Marine commandant in Beirut telling of Israeli provocations against his men, then America's best is simply not good enough. Accordingly, hope in U.S. ability—or willingness—to make Israel accept a just settlement should not be allowed to rise above the minimum level until there is a significant change in American attitudes.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: EEC must exert pressure at once

The talks between the seven-member Arab League committee, headed by His Majesty King Hussein, and British officials, just like the King's talks in Bonn, is part of the effort to activate a European role in a Middle East settlement. The European role it is hoped will result in practical steps to exert sufficient pressure on Israel to change its positions towards the peace process in the region. Such a scenario will hopefully materialise at the forthcoming European summit due to convene in Brussels in a few days.

The time factor is a significant factor that the Europeans ought to take into account. Israel is jeopardising all attempts to settle the Lebanese problem, while creating new "facts" in the West Bank and Gaza through its repressive and settlement policies. This primarily aims to force any negotiated settlement of the Middle East crisis to accept the new realities Israel has created at the expense of the Arabs.

It is irrational to ask the Palestinians to recognise Israel in advance, at a time when all developments testify to Israel's preconceived intentions to annex the occupied Arab territories. It is high time the European community openly recognised the rights of the Palestinians, as safeguarding these rights is a prerequisite for peace in the region.

Al Dustour: More U.S. double standards

U.S. representative to the U.N. Jean Kirkpatrick carried a message of solidarity from President Reagan to a conference of Soviet Jewry in Jerusalem. The message stressed the president's concern for Jews who are citizens of Soviet Union, and promised continued American efforts to secure their right of return and general support for their just cause.

It is very interesting to listen to what the president says. Jews in the Soviet Union have a cause, and furthermore, they have a home to return to as well! What about the Palestinians, at whose expenses such generosity is expended? Every Jew who arrives from the Soviet Union or anywhere else has to be found a vacancy before he arrives, and every additional vacancy is found on Palestinian soil, and at the expense of another Palestinian and his home.

The president's message says a lot about the U.S. administration's real attitude towards Israel's settlement policies—it is totally behind it. And what about the Reagan initiative towards the Middle East? Talk—the U.S. administration having captured the Arab's interest and law of talk, which is then packaged up and sold back to us.

It is clear that President Reagan continues to apply his principles unevenly with the Soviet Jews benefitting at the Palestinian's expense.

Sawt Al Shaab: Europe has responsibility

The last fifteen years have witnessed immeasurable compromises made by the Arabs regarding their national rights in search of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict. They were portrayed by the western mass media as barbarians who worked for the elimination of Israel and the extermination of the Jews. The Arab position has now clearly been exchanged for that of Israel. We are gasping for peace not that the Arabs aspired to be great warriors in the region while it is Israel that does not care a fig for it.

Now that the Arabs are wholly for peace, it is incomprehensible why the same attitude adopted by Europe towards their "aggressive intentions" is not applied with equal weight to Israel. Europe, and Britain in particular, was responsible for the creation of Israel at the expense of the Palestinian people, and the very subsistence of Israel relies immeasurably on support extended to it by the west.

Lome convention has got problems

By Peter Gumbel

Reuter

BRUSSELS — A special pact once held up as a shining example of partnership between the European Community and more than 60 of its former colonies has run into problems that threaten its future. Discontent among African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) signatories of the Lome Convention, as the pact is called, has in the past given rise to a few grumblings.

But in the last few months their disquiet over parts of the Lome Convention, which covers special trade concessions as well as direct aid from the community, has broken out into the open and could develop into a full-scale row, diplomats say. "There is no doubt that current tensions have soured the atmosphere of cooperation," one community diplomat said.

ACP diplomats blame the tensions on belt-tightening because of economic recession and what they see as lack of political commitment among member states towards development issues. Both they and community officials are concerned that unless the problems of the present five-year accord are resolved, talks later this

year on a new convention could be seriously undermined.

Later this month the community's executive commission will put forward its guidelines for a new Lome to replace the present one that expires at the end of 1984 and ACP diplomats say these will be crucial to the future. "The attitude they take will decide whether we can enter a new phase of cooperation, create a new basis together, which will take us to the end of the century," one ACP diplomat said.

"The alternative is a provisional deal, unsatisfactory to both sides, that could make us become more radical than before in our demands," he said. "This time, we may not be prepared to sign at any price."

Under the Lome convention, which dates back to 1975 but whose origins started with the community in 1958, the common market grants the 63 ACP countries duty-free access for industrial goods, special concessions on farm products and technical cooperation. A large part of the community's annual aid payments of about \$13 billion goes to the pact — a sum more than twice that provided by the United States,

according to community statistics.

Ironically, the main bone of contention is the "Stabex" agreement which the community hoped would be used as a model for the rest of the world to copy, commission officials say. Under Stabex, commodity-producing ACP countries were to be guaranteed steady revenue for their exports of raw materials through complex financial arrangements. But severe recession in the West coupled with a drastic fall in the price of commodities like coffee and cocoa have strained the system's resources almost to breaking point.

As the third world countries queued up for compensation to offset their losses, they found the money allocated totally unable to fulfil their needs, diplomats say. In 1981, applications for refunds through the system totalled more than \$450 million, far in excess of the \$112 million set aside for the year, according to community statistics.

ACP diplomats blame the failure of Stabex on the reluctance of the community to increase funds available. They have pressed for a special meeting to discuss the problems and want the system to be expanded to take in more products.

But several community diplomats said the system was too ambitious and should be reformed and scaled down rather than funds being increased. An internal study of Stabex by the commission, while acknowledging that the financing of Stabex has not been able to function properly, also puts some of the blame for its shortcomings on the ACP states themselves.

African countries in particular have increased their dependence on the Common Market to a worrying degree and have not managed to diversify their agricultural exports, according to the study. Besides Stabex, the ACP countries have complained bitterly that expensive university fees in some Common Market countries are discriminating against their students.

"We need qualified people to secure our independence from the West," said one ACP diplomat. "Without education, development aid is not worth the effort." Their discontent led ACP ambassadors to walk out of two joint meetings recently after they failed to get the issue included on the agenda.

Help might be better than slogans of liberation

By Michael Holman

MAPUTO — "Africa sera libre," declares the stencilled slogan on the warehouse of Maputo docks where fishing trawlers from Spain, Italy and the Soviet Union lie alongside. It is a brave message. But a visitor to Mozambique these days comes away feeling that an appeal for practical help might be more appropriate than the slogans of liberation.

A devastating drought has left the country facing its worst food crisis for 50 years, affecting a quarter of the 12 million people. On the security front, nine of the 10 provinces are affected to varying degrees by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement which seeks to overthrow the government of President Samora Machel. On the economic front, balance of payments deficits have been widening from an estimated \$286 million in 1979 to \$319 million in 1981. There is no early prospect of the trend changing.

It is a far cry from the optimistic mood in Maputo in 1980 when President Samora Machel toasted Lord Soames in "Socialist" champagne and spoke glowingly of the role Rhodesia's last governor played in the transition to Zimbabwe.

The independence of neighbouring Zimbabwe meant the end of two wars for Mozambique: One waged by Rhodesian forces who crossed the border to hit guerrilla camps, road and rail bridges and other installations, the other by the MNR, launched and backed from Salisbury, who carried out hit and run attacks which added to economic and social dislocation. It also meant the reopening of Mozambique's border with Zimbabwe, closed since 1976 despite the loss of much needed rail and harbour fees.

The Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) was about to be launched, and the nine member states seeking to reduce trade and transport links with South Africa

agreed that massive investment in Mozambique ports and railways was the first and most important step.

But it was not to be. South Africa put its resources behind the MNR — a fact widely acknowledged in private by diplomats, and publicly stated by a U.S. State Department official earlier this year, much to Pretoria's fury — and the organisation is now a potential threat to the country's stability.

It has 3,000 men under arms, according to officials in Maputo, with several thousand more — both volunteers and conscripts — acting as porters, food suppliers and informants, all under the leadership of Afonso Dhlakama. It appeals to tribal differences, promises chiefs that their former powers will be restored, and recruits among disaffected members of Frelimo, the ruling party.

Its main targets have been the railways, road traffic, the oil pipeline carrying Zimbabwe's fuel supplies between Beira and Mut-

are (formerly Umtali) and expatriates working on development projects.

Town under siege

The net result is that SADCC hopes to open up the transport routes through Mozambique have been seriously undermined, the 25,000-strong Mozambican army is finding it increasingly difficult effectively to police a territory of some 783,000 sq km and economic activity in many parts of the countryside is disrupted.

Sections of the main road between Maputo and Beira — the only south-north route — are impassable without military escort. Beira itself, where electricity and water installations, marker buoys in the harbours, the oil storage depot, and a major bridge on the road inland have all been attacked at various stages, is sometimes like a town under siege.

The nature of the MNR propaganda, broadcast from a transmitter thought to be in South Africa's northern Transvaal province, has changed over the years from crude anti-Communist rhetoric to something more sophisticated. It portrays the organisation as representing the "real" Frelimo, following in the footsteps of Eduardo Mondlane, the late founder and first president of the country's ruling party.



I said I'd withdraw from Lebanon and this is what I meant

vince, has changed over the years from crude anti-Communist rhetoric to something more sophisticated. It portrays the organisation as representing the "real" Frelimo, following in the footsteps of Eduardo Mondlane, the late founder and first president of the country's ruling party.

The broadcasts also make much of the high proportion of Mozambicans of Indian or Portuguese origin in government and state institutions, suggesting that it is this group of radicals who have pushed Mozambique towards Moscow. At the same time much is made of daily hardships experienced in Mozambique — the shortage of basic commodities and the rundown industrial and commercial sectors, desperately short of foreign exchange for raw materials and spare parts.

Economic performance since independence in 1976 has indeed been poor. The exodus of some 200,000 Portuguese many taking cars, trucks and equipment with them, the Rhodesian war, and a

succession of floods and droughts have combined with shortcomings in policy-making and planning.

The critical area is agriculture, where cashew nuts and cashew oil, cotton, sugar and tea are the main export earners. Mozambique has not been self sufficient in food since independence. The country's annual cereal requirement, mainly for the 2 million urban dwellers, is around 515,000 tonnes of which local production in a normal year can supply 180,000.

In 1983, however, the drought which has lasted two years in some places, has cut local production to 115,000 tonnes, and rice production in the Limpopo Valley — the main growing area — has virtually collapsed. One of the rare encouraging economic developments is the opening of bidding for oil exploration rights to 17 offshore blocks. But even the most optimistic forecasts put commercial production at five or more years away.

— Financial Times news features

Motherhood--myth, mystery, marvel or mistake?



Salwa El Taher

March. A sense of renewed possibilities. A feeling of growth. The need to move... The sun shone hesitantly, diffidently, but was warm enough to lure me out of the house. A couple of hours at the club should be nice. I would sit on the grass and do nothing. May be read a little. May be dream a lot. I was in luck: my favourite spot lay empty, waiting for me -- a patch of grass under a small starway. I stretched on the ground in my overalls, all ready to get high

on the sun and heady from the orgy of nature. I listened to the sound of silence...

"Hi! Hello!" I looked up. Norma and Jana were coming down the stairs, with their offspring. Two very likeable women indeed. "Hi! How are you?" I asked, although I did not particularly want to know. I could see that Jana was very pregnant, although her son Rami must not be more than two. Norma, tall and thin in her jeans, held her daughter Lina by the hand. Farewell, solitude!

Jana and Norma headed towards the opposite side of the small garden. Feeling ridiculous, I assumed a more dignified posture. I sat and up and opened "Nuns and Soldiers" which I had no intention of reading. But I could not look so useless in front of such a busy lot. I soon found out that what I did or did not do did not matter very much. For Norma sat with her back to me and Jana, managing to sit down in her blue jumpsuit -- five months gone, I thought -- was absorbed in Rami's acrobatics.

"There we are," said Norma. "You can come and get the hall whenever you like, Lina. And you'll play nicely together, you won't fight, now, will you?"

Lina chased Rami on to the grass and both children laughed and screamed. I decided to stay another ten minutes, just to listen to their laughter. But I could also hear the two women chatting distinctly.

"Do you remember this double percolator I told you about?"

Norma sounded excited. "Well, I hinted to my husband that Lina might offer it to me for Mother's Day."

A silence followed. Jana was looking at Norma in a set, hard manner.

"Yes, I know," Norma went on to say. "You wouldn't do anything like that. Your pride, of course."

"No, not my pride," answered Jana. "I am just amazed that you should expect a present for Mother's Day."

"Well, I am a mother, am I not?" laughed Norma, watching Lina score an imaginary goal.

"You sure are. And so am I. But I made it clear to my husband that I was to have no presents, no cards."

"But why ever not?"

"Because I refuse to celebrate Mother's Day," Jana had raised her voice without seeming to notice it.

Now Norma nearly shouted too. "But you bought your mother a tea set the other day. I saw you!"

"I will celebrate my mother, but I won't have my family celebrating me!"

"But that's ridiculous! That's inconsistent!"

"It's only fair. My mother belongs to a different age. She has been moulded by different values. Why should she suffer from the shift of emphasis that happened so late in her life?"

"Oh, the new shift: from motherhood to womanhood: from parents to children."

"Of course."

"I wonder if we are not making

too much of it all. For you cannot deny, in spite of everything, that a mother's love and a mother's life-long labours are different in quality and intensity from any kind of love in the world."

"No, I cannot deny it, and neither do I want to. Every love is different and unique. There are all sorts of great passions in the world. Do we celebrate them all?"

"But, my dear, none of them entail the biological, physical and emotional involvement of mother and child."

"I don't know that this is necessarily good for mother or child," snapped Jana.

Norma looked away, narrowing her eyes, squinting. She bit her upper lip. "Spare us your cynicism, will you? She said in contained anger. I'm not sure I like you in that mood."

"But it's not a mood, Norma, can't you see?" asked Jana, spreading her hands in a plea. She punctuated her words now by beating the grass rhythmically as she spoke: "I have always considered motherhood as incidental -- I don't like the word accidental -- to womanhood. It is one aspect of being a woman. To blow it up, to glorify it, to sanctify it is to minimise all other aspects of being a woman!"

"Ho, ho, ho," reported Norma, red in the face, still looking away.

"You speak like a merchant, or a mathematician. As if emotions were a merchandise to be priced, or a quantum, an equation may be: plus one ounce here equals

minus one ounce there."

"You were the merchant, a minute ago, selling me motherhood as unequalled in quality and in quantity!"

"All right, all right," said Norma placatingly. "So we both got nasty. I just don't think you can live out your life as one big crusade. You have to let go a little, take things as they come. Don't you get tired of fighting?"

"No, for I'm not fighting. I just happen to believe in certain things and try to live by them, that's all. Do you know that ever since I was a child, and before I had formed any clear conception of the world, I used to feel this celebration to be uncalled for? For I used to look at the little girls around me who had no mothers and think: is it worth it? Is it really worth making such a child miserable, in order to flaunt something so obvious, so instinctive? If mothers are so great, then every day should be Mother's Day. Let us celebrate things we tend to neglect instead. Like nature... or what's left of our humanity..."

"Yes, but make up your mind one way or the other: either you think motherhood is special, or you don't. I had the nasty feeling you didn't, from one of your remarks."

"Sorry if I snapped at you, but I cannot stand the sentimentality of it all. If I did not think motherhood to be special, you would not have caught me pregnant twice. But look at Rami. Giving birth to him was the most wonderful experience in my life. Hav-

ing him has turned me into a fulfilled woman. Does that mean he owes me anything? I owe him something! I decided to have him when he did not necessarily ask to be born."

"Jana, you gave him life!"

"Norma, I gave him birth!" Remember Khalil Gibran's poem? The one we used to like so much at school? You must have forgotten it!"

"Sorry to disappoint you. I know it inside out."

Norma cleared her voice. She started to recite solemnly, though with a tinge of irony in her voice, mimicking Jana's serious tone:

And a woman who held a babe against her bosom said. Speak to us of children.

And she said: Your children are not your children.

They are the sons and daughters of Life's longing for itself.

They come through you but not from you, And though they are with you yet they belong not to you.

You may give them your love but not your thoughts.

For they have their own thoughts. You may house their bodies but not their souls.

For their souls dwell in the house of tomorrow, which you cannot visit, not even in your dreams.

You may strive to be like them, but seek not to make them like you

For life goes not backward nor tarries with yesterday.

Norma's voice softened to a hush. I saw her profile now sad, sagging.

"That's a cruel poem in some ways, you know. When he says: their souls dwell in the house of tomorrow, which you cannot visit, not even in your dreams. I feel left out in the cold..."

"Then maybe part of being a parent means knowing when to be left out in the cold," suggested Jana softly.

"May be, sighed Norma. But look at you: first, you were speaking in women's name. Now you say that it is for children's sake that you disagree with the custom."

"Can't it be for everybody's sake? For men's sake too?"

"Yes, I guess so," Norma dropped her head back between her shoulders, looking up at the sky. "I can think of a few who would be better off if they were just able to 'leave home.'"

"Doris Lessing. In the Golden Notebook calls England a country full of men who are little boys. Etel Adnan writes of men's fear of being undervalued of their mothers' love, and of the exclusive quality of that love, which leaves no space and no alternative for anything except violence; men leave their mothers' laps to hunt or to kill, she says, to make wars."

"It is amazing, isn't it, asked Norma, coming back to an upright position and crossing her arms.

What transpires through feminine literature, I mean. Pick a book from the West, and the complaint is the same: that men are unable to love anyone truly except their mothers. That they are incapable of trusting each other and of loving women without fear, suspicion, guilt, or shame."

"Now, do you see what I mean when I say I do not want to be a part of this huge misunderstanding between the sexes. To get caught in this mutual contempt?"

Jana, who had been leaning on her hands, her legs outstretched in front of her, stood up and rubbed her back gently.

Norma looked up at her: "And you think you're helping the whole thing by depriving a few innocent mothers from one special day in their lives?"

"Me? Deprive? You must be kidding," she assured, joining the children in a complicated. Ball game. "I am the one who advocates a great collective celebration of Nature... of the cycle of life... of the earth..."

"Of the... Mother Earth!" asked Norma teasingly, only just ducking away from the ball her friend swiftly threw at her. She went after it, and soon enough there was a team of four players on the patch of grass.

Beyond the outstretched lawns, the sun was setting, but the earth, pregnant with promises, refused to sleep. Life's longing for itself cried out of the bushes: the celebration had just begun.

U.S. poets express anguish over Lebanon

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — American poets of different backgrounds met recently to share their feelings about the war in Lebanon in a unique way. They

read poetry in a congressional caucus room.

According to Congressman John Comyers, host of the gathering, "these American poets

with diverse backgrounds are speaking on a subject that is important to them and to everyone -- human rights for all people."

"Throughout history," Com-

yers told guests at the reading, "there have been artists who communicate by reaching out and describing life through poetry."

The poetry forum was held on March 4 in the caucus room of the Cannon office building of the House of Representatives and was sponsored by the Arab American Cultural Foundation. Sherif Sedky, a member of the foundation's board of directors, described the event as "an opportunity for poets to express their feelings on Lebanon. Our staff invited participants who had participated in a similar programme last November in New York to come to Washington and share their poems with us."

Sedky added that a book entitled "And Not Surrender: American Poets on Lebanon," was published last year in conjunction with the New York poetry reading. But he emphasised that the poetry was not written for publication in an anthology. It was prompted by the immediate reactions of each of the poets to the war.

The collection contains works by 19 poets -- 18 Americans and a Canadian. Some poets are represented by one or two poems, others with as many as four or five. With the exception of works by two poets, all poems included were written during the unfolding of human drama in Lebanon between June and September of 1982.

One of the poets who was asked

to read was Samuel Hazo, a Pittsburgh-born American of Lebanese immigrant parents, founder and director of the international poetry forum in Pittsburgh, and professor of English at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh. Hazo described the forum as "an excellent opportunity to focus attention on the tragedy of Lebanon. We want to call attention to the destruction, death and tragedy. As writers we are here to present the poems we wrote spontaneously at the time," he said.

In an interview preceding the forum, Congressman Comyers described the gathering as political. "We want to speak to the humanity that people share with one another across ethnic and national boundary lines," the Congressman emphasised.

He said the poets taking part -- Americans of Lebanese ancestry, and of black, Jewish and Spanish descent -- are tentatively exploring the meaning of the war. "This sort of interface helps people look at war and violence in a new light," he said, and added "we may be able to reach people's hearts rather than their heads."

The Arab American Cultural Foundation is a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation. It was founded to promote a better understanding among Americans of Arab arts and culture. Its board membership consists of non-professional business people and teachers who volunteer their time.



(Above and right) The tragedy of the living and the dead in Beirut inspired poets

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.			
JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL 05:30 Koran 05:50 Cartoons 06:15 Rainbow 06:35 International Theatre 07:00 Sports 07:30 Local Programme 08:00 News in Arabic 08:30 Arabic Series 09:45 Arabic Play 11:00 News in Arabic 11:10 Arabic Play (Continues) FOREIGN CHANNEL 06:00 French Programme 07:00 News in French 07:30 News in Hebrew 08:30 Comedy 09:00 Documentary 09:30 Saturday Variety Show 10:00 News in English 10:15 Feature Film RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW 07:10 Morning Show 07:30 News Bulletin 10:00 News Summary 12:00 Pop Session 14:00 News Bulletin 14:30 Picnic Time 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumentals 17:00 Jordan Weekly 17:30 Special Feature 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Special Feature 18:30 Great Books of Islam 19:00 Newsdesk 19:30 Top Twenty 20:30 Date with a Star 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Classical Concert 21:55 News Summary 22:00 First Spin 23:00 News Summary 23:05 Country Music 24:00 News Headlines, Sign Off		BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz Workshop 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 British Press Review 07:15 About Britain 07:30 New Ideas 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Album Time 09:00 World News 09:09 News About Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies 09:20 Classical Record Re- view 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Latin '83 10:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science in Action 12:15 My World! 12:30 Just a Minute 12:00 World News 12:40 News About Britain 12:15 About Britain 12:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Network U.K. 15:30 Not Cricket 16:00 Big Band Sound 16:30 Arranged for the Piano 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Saturday Special 18:00 World News 18:09 Com- mentary 18:15 Sunday Special 19:00 News Summary 19:02 Saturday Special 19:09 Book Choice 19:15 The Magic of... 19:45 Sports Round-Up 20:00 World News 20:09 News About Britain 20:15 Private Lives 20:30 Fields of the Blessed 21:30 Album Time 22:00 World News 22:09 Commentary 22:15 Good Books 22:30 Book, Music and Lyrics 22:45 Staying On 23:30 People and Pol- itics 24:00 World News 24:09 From Our Own Correspondent 00:30 New Ideas 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round- up 01:00 World News 01:09 Commen- tary 01:15 Letterbox 01:30 Meri- dian VOICE OF AMERICA 1260, 7205, 11925, 15205 05:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News and This Week 17:30 Press Conference USA 18:00 Special English, News, Words, and Their Stories, Feature: Short Stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 Weekend 20:00 Special Eng- lish 20:30 New York, New York 21:00 News and This Week 21:30 Press Con- ference USA 22:00 Special English: new words and their stories 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend		TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITIONS * Paintings by Omer Fawzi, at the Alia Art Gallery. * Jean-Jacques Rousseau at the French Cultural Centre. PLAY * "Twelfth Night" by the London Sha- kespeare Group at the Royal Cultural Centre at 7:45 p.m. Matinee at 4:30 p.m. FILM * "Un Type Comme Moi Ne Devrait Jamais Mourir," a comedy, at the French Cultural Centre at 7:45 p.m. MEETING * German-speaking children meet with Propst Wehrmann at the Goethe Institute at 4:00 p.m. CULTURAL CENTRES American Centre tel. 41520 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37009 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Turkish Cultural Centre 20409 Spanish Cultural Centre 30777 Hays Arts Centre 665195 Hussein Youth City 667181 Y.W.C.A. 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. 664251 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 84355 MUSEUMS Folklore Museum Jewellery and cos- tumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51761. Jordan Archaeological Museum Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery Contains a col-		AMMAN AIRPORT <i>This information is supplied by Alfa in- formation department of Amman Air- ports, tel. 92205-6, where it should al- ways be verified.</i> ARRIVALS 06:45 Cairo (EA) 06:45 Cairo (RU) 06:55 Amman (RU) 07:15 Amman (RU) 07:30 Amman (RU) 07:45 Amman (RU) 07:55 Amman (RU) 08:05 Amman (RU) 08:15 Amman (RU) 08:25 Amman (RU) 08:35 Amman (RU) 08:45 Amman (RU) 08:55 Amman (RU) 09:05 Amman (RU) 09:15 Amman (RU) 09:25 Amman (RU) 09:35 Amman (RU) 09:45 Amman (RU) 09:55 Amman (RU) 10:05 Amman (RU) 10:15 Amman (RU) 10:25 Amman (RU) 10:35 Amman (RU) 10:45 Amman (RU) 10:55 Amman (RU) 11:05 Amman (RU) 11:15 Amman (RU) 11:25 Amman (RU) 11:35 Amman (RU) 11:45 Amman (RU) 11:55 Amman (RU) 12:05 Amman (RU) 12:15 Amman (RU) 12:25 Amman (RU) 12:35 Amman (RU) 12:45 Amman (RU) 12:55 Amman (RU) 13:05 Amman (RU) 13:15 Amman (RU) 13:25 Amman (RU) 13:35 Amman (RU) 13:45 Amman (RU) 13:55 Amman (RU) 14:05 Amman (RU) 14:15 Amman (RU) 14:25 Amman (RU) 14:35 Amman (RU) 14:45 Amman (RU) 14:55 Amman (RU) 15:05 Amman (RU) 15:15 Amman (RU) 15:25 Amman (RU) 15:35 Amman (RU) 15:45 Amman (RU) 15:55 Amman (RU) 16:05 Amman (RU) 16:15 Amman (RU) 16:25 Amman (RU) 16:35 Amman (RU) 16:45 Amman (RU) 16:55 Amman (RU) 17:05 Amman (RU) 17:15 Amman (RU) 17:25 Amman (RU) 17:35 Amman (RU) 17:45 Amman (RU) 17:55 Amman (RU) 18:05 Amman (RU) 18:15 Amman (RU) 18:25 Amman (RU) 18:35 Amman (RU) 18:45 Amman (RU) 18:55 Amman (RU) 19:05 Amman (RU) 19:15 Amman (RU) 19:25 Amman (RU) 19:35 Amman (RU) 19:45 Amman (RU) 19:55 Amman (RU) 20:05 Amman (RU) 20:15 Amman (RU) 20:25 Amman (RU) 20:35 Amman (RU) 20:45 Amman (RU) 20:55 Amman (RU) 21:05 Amman (RU) 21:15 Amman (RU) 21:25 Amman (RU) 21:35 Amman (RU) 21:45 Amman (RU) 21:55 Amman (RU) 22:05 Amman (RU) 22:15 Amman (RU) 22:25 Amman (RU) 22:35 Amman (RU) 22:45 Amman (RU) 22:55 Amman (RU) 23:05 Amman (RU) 23:15 Amman (RU) 23:25 Amman (RU) 23:35 Amman (RU) 23:45 Amman (RU) 23:55 Amman (RU) 24:05 Amman (RU) 24:15 Amman (RU) 24:25 Amman (RU) 24:35 Amman (RU) 24:45 Amman (RU) 24:55 Amman (RU) 25:05 Amman (RU) 25:15 Amman (RU) 25:25 Amman (RU) 25:35 Amman (RU) 25:45 Amman (RU) 25:55 Amman (RU) 26:05 Amman (RU) 26:15 Amman (RU) 26:25 Amman (RU) 26:35 Amman (RU) 26:45 Amman (RU) 26:55 Amman (RU) 27:05 Amman (RU) 27:15 Amman (RU) 27:25 Amman (RU) 27:35 Amman (RU) 27:45 Amman (RU) 27:55 Amman (RU) 28:05 Amman (RU) 28:15 Amman (RU) 28:25 Amman (RU) 28:35 Amman (RU) 28:45 Amman (RU) 28:55 Amman (RU) 29:05 Amman (RU) 29:15 Amman (RU) 29:25 Amman (RU) 29:35 Amman (RU) 29:45 Amman (RU) 29:55 Amman (RU) 30:05 Amman (RU) 30:15 Amman (RU) 30:25 Amman (RU) 30:35 Amman (RU) 30:45 Amman (RU) 30:55 Amman (RU) 31:05 Amman (RU) 31:15 Amman (RU) 31:25 Amman (RU) 31:35 Amman (RU) 31:45 Amman (RU) 31:55 Amman (RU) 32:05 Amman (RU) 32:15 Amman (RU) 32:25 Amman (RU) 32:35 Amman (RU) 32:45 Amman (RU) 32:55 Amman (RU) 33:05 Amman (RU) 33:15 Amman (RU) 33:25 Amman (RU) 33:35 Amman (RU) 33:45 Amman (RU) 33:55 Amman (RU) 34:05 Amman (RU) 34:15 Amman (RU) 34:25 Amman (RU) 34:35 Amman (RU) 34:45 Amman (RU) 34:55 Amman (RU) 35:05 Amman (RU) 35:15 Amman (RU) 35:25 Amman (RU) 35:35 Amman (RU) 35:45 Amman (RU) 35:55 Amman (RU) 36:05 Amman (RU) 36:15 Amman (RU) 36:25 Amman (RU) 36:35 Amman (RU) 36:45 Amman (RU) 36:55 Amman (RU) 37:05 Amman (RU) 37:15 Amman (RU) 37:25 Amman (RU) 37:35 Amman (RU) 37:45 Amman (RU) 37:55 Amman (RU) 38:05 Amman (RU) 38:15 Amman (RU) 38:25 Amman (RU) 38:35 Amman (RU) 38:45 Amman (RU) 38:55 Amman (RU) 39:05 Amman (RU) 39:15 Amman (RU) 39:25 Amman (RU) 39:35 Amman (RU) 39:45 Amman (RU) 39:55 Amman (RU) 40:05 Amman (RU) 40:15 Amman (RU) 40:25 Amman (RU) 40:35 Amman (RU) 40:45 Amman (RU) 40:55 Amman (RU) 41:05 Amman (RU) 41:15 Amman (RU) 41:25 Amman (RU) 41:35 Amman (RU) 41:45 Amman (RU) 41:55 Amman (RU) 42:05 Amman (RU) 42:15 Amman (RU) 42:25 Amman (RU) 42:35 Amman (RU) 42:45 Amman (RU) 42:55 Amman (RU) 43:05 Amman (RU) 43:15 Amman (RU) 43:25 Amman (RU) 43:35 Amman (RU) 43:45 Amman (RU) 43:55 Amman (RU) 44:05 Amman (RU) 44:15 Amman (RU) 44:25 Amman (RU) 44:35 Amman (RU) 44:45 Amman (RU)		EMERGENCIES Ambulance 193, 75111 Fire, fire, police 75111 Blood bank 75121 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 22090-3 Police 192, 21111, 37777 Police headquarters 21776 Traffic police 56390-1 Electric Power Co. 36381-2 Municipal water service 71125-8 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 81381-32 Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4 Akleh Maternity, J. Amman 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity 42362 Madaba 66162-7 Palestine, Shmeisani 66417-3 Shmeisani Hospital 669131-T University Hospital 84584-5 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 71168 Al-Muhsen Hospital 66722-7 The Islamic, Akhadi 665292 Al-Ahli, Akhadi 664164 Islamic, Al-Muhsen 7101-3 Al-Basrah, J. Akhadi 6661-3 Army, Murka 11611 Jordan and Middle East calls 12 Overseas calls 10 Cable or telegram 17 Repair service 11 IRBIDI: Dr. Nazem Abu Bakr 74659 Al Shamsi pharmacy 2680 ZARQA: Dr. Burak Al Shojrawi 83038 Al Hikma (—) GENERAL Jordan Television 73111 Radio Jordan 74111 Ministry of Tourism 42311 Foreign consulates 66176 Telephone: 12 10 10 10 17 17 18 18 11 11 AMMAN: Dr. Abbas Al Hakim 91256	
				MONEY EXCHANGE <i>Local selling rates in JLD</i> Belgian franc 76.71 / 77.2 Egyptian pounds 134.0 / 133.4 French franc 314.5 / 319 French franc 51.5 / 51.8 Iraqi dinar 529.7 / 537 Italian lire (for 100) 25 / 25.2 Japanese yen (for 100) 149.4 / 150.3 Kuwaiti dinar 1211.8 / 1216.7 Lebanese lira 83.3 / 84.2 Omani rial 1023.2 / 1027.2 Qatari riyal 103 / 103.4 Saudi riyal 103 / 103.4 Swedish crown 47.8 / 48 Swiss franc 173.1 / 174.1 Jordanian lira 61 / 61.5 U.A.E. dirham 96.3 / 96.5 U.S. sterling pound 533.8 / 537 U.S. dollar 254 / 256 W. German mark 149.4 / 150.3					
				WEATHER <i>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.</i> It will be dusty and winds will appear at different altitudes. Winds will be southerly to moderate. A slight increase in temperature is expected. In Amman, it will be dusty and partly cloudy. Winds will be southerly moderate and sea rough. <i>Low/high temperature in deg. C.</i> Amman 12/22 Aqaba 4/19 Dammam 4/20 Jordan Valley 12/23 Baghdad (RU) 12/23 Beirut (RU) 12/23 Cairo (RU) 12/23 Damascus (RU) 12/23 Doha, Muscat (GA) 12/23 Frankfurt (RU) 12/23 Geneva (RU) 12/23 London (RU) 12/23 Paris (RU) 12/23 Rome (RU) 12/23 Zurich (RU) 12/23					
				MARKET PRICES <i>Upper/lower price in JLD per kg.</i> Almond (Green) 550 / 450 Apple (American) 500 / 450 Apple (Double Red) 300 / 250 Apple (Golden) 300 / 250 Apple (Turkish) 500 / 450 Apple (French) 350 / 300 Apple (Starken) 200 / 250 Banana 270 / 220 Banana (Mekammar) 220 / 240 Beans 800 / 700 Beans (broad) 210 / 180 Beets 180 / 150 Bonell 280 / 200 Cabbage 120 / 130 Carrot 180 / 150 Cauliflower (white) 140 / 100 Chestnuts 520 / 480 Coconut 300 / 250 Cucumber (large) 250 / 200 Cucumber (small) 400 / 350 Eggplant (large) 340 / 300 Garlic 580 / 450 Grapefruit 130 / 100 Grape (white) 900 / 800 Grapes (black) 800 / 700 Lemon 160 / 120 Marrow (large) 290 / 150 Marrow (small) 320 / 270 Olives 450 / 400 Onion (dry) 180 / 100 Onion (green) 100 / 160 Oranges 250 / 200 Oranges (Mandarin) 300 / 250 Oranges (shamouti) 250 / 200 Oranges (local) 200 / 150 Parsi 80 / 50 Pears (African) 50 / 450 Pears (American) 650 / 50 Peaches 850 / 750 Pepper (Sweet) 560 / 500 Pepper (Hot Green) 100 / 80 Plum 50 / 750 Potatoes (local) 190 / 160 Potatoes (imported) 200 / 150 Radish 70 / 50 Sage 230 / 200 Spinach 150 / 120 Tomatoes 230 / 170 Turnip 180 / 150 Watermelon (Indian) 400 / 50 Watermelon (Saudi) 200 / 200					

SPORTS

Juventus, Hamburg stay on collision course in European Cup

ZURICH (R) — Juventus of Italy and West German soccer champions Hamburg stayed on a collision course which should lead to Athens when they were kept apart in the European Cup semifinal draw made here Friday.

Juventus, who beat English holders Aston Villa in the last round, were paired with Polish dark horses Widzew Lodz, quarter-final conquerors of three-time winners Liverpool of England, and Hamburg were drawn against Real Sociedad of Spain.

If the ties go according to form—and Widzew have already ripped that book apart—Juventus and Hamburg will meet in a "miniature" World Cup final in the Greek capital on May 25.

Six of Italy's World Cup heroes wear the famous black and white shirts of Juventus while Hamburg had four representatives in the West German 22.

Only fullback Manfred Kaliz and striker Horst Hrubesch actually played in the side which lost 3-1 to Italy in the final in Madrid and they will be itching to have another crack at Paolo Rossi and company in Athens.

The two-leg semifinals in all three European competitions will be played on April 6 and 20.

The favorites in the other competitions, the Cup-Winners' Cup and European Football Union (UEFA) Cup also avoided one another.

In the Cup-Winners' six-time European Champions Real Madrid travel to meet Austria Vienna while Scotland's Aberdeen entertain Belgium's Waterschei.

Aberdeen, who beat Bayern Munich of West Germany in the last eight, and Real should qualify to meet in the final in Gothenburg on May 11.

The UEFA Cup final, which is played on a home-and-away basis, should be between once mighty Benfica of Portugal and experienced Belgian club Anderlecht.

Benfica, twice winners of the European Cup, meet Romania's Universitatea Craiova in Lisbon while Anderlecht travel to Czechoslovakia to play Bohemians.

The Juventus-Widzew first-leg tie in Turin will overshadow the other five games.

Widzew knocked Liverpool out 4-3 in highly impressive fashion and will be eager to show World

Cup star Zbigniew Boniek the error of his ways. The explosive Boniek left the Poles for the Turin club in the summer.

Juventus, meanwhile, have suddenly become the side everyone wants to see—a rare event for an Italian team.

Over the past month Boniek and French captain Michel Platini have settled in their new surroundings and their 5-2 dismantling of Villa has set Europe buzzing.

It is obviously too early to compare Juventus with the great Real and Ajax Amsterdam sides of the past but their presence in Athens would add that all-important touch of glamour to the final.

Like Juventus, runners-up to Ajax in 1973, Hamburg have also reached the final once previously, losing somewhat unfortunately to Nottingham Forest of England in 1980.

Sociedad, however, are dangerous outsiders. They have beaten 1967 champions Celtic of Scotland and the impressive Sporting Lisbon of Portugal on their march to the last four and would dearly like to take the trophy back to Spain for a seventh time.

Spencer claims pole position for Kyalami Grand Prix race

KYALAMI, South Africa (R) — American youngsters Freddie Spencer and Eddie Lawson will be at the front of the grid when the South African Motorcycle Grand Prix opens the 1983 World Championship season.

Spencer, third behind champion Franco Uncini of Italy and compatriot Kenny Roberts in last year's 500cc championship, claimed pole position after a last minute dash in the final session Friday afternoon.

Spencer clocked one minute 26.60 seconds on his works Honda, just four hundredths of a second quicker than U.S. superbike champion Lawson, who will be competing in his first 500cc event.

Spencer, 22, lapped the 4.1 km

(2.5 mile) Kyalami circuit at an average 170.6 kph (106 mph) on a day of gusting winds.

Lawson was backed up by his Yamaha teammate Roberts, who will start fourth Saturday, while Honda partners Takazumi Katayama of Japan and Britain's Ron Haslam filled third and fifth spots.

Uncini clocked the seventh fastest time, just behind the Honda of fellow Italian Marco Lucchinelli and ahead of Suzuki colleague Randy Mamola of the U.S.

Britain's Barry Sheene continued to make good progress on his return to Grand Prix racing less than nine months after a horrific practice crash threatened to end his career.

Aiming to finish in the top 15 Saturday, Sheene qualified his

Suzuki in a respectable 13th position, just over two seconds behind Spencer.

The twice world champion said he was satisfied but complained the wind had been disconcerting. "Sometimes it was strong enough to blow you right off line if you didn't use your brains," he said.

In the 250 cc class, French riders continued to dominate and will occupy five of the top six grid positions.

Jean Francois Balde qualified fastest, lapping his Chevallier in one minute 31.70, ahead of Christian Sarron (Yamaha) and Hervé Guilleux (Kawasaki).

Only Belgian Didier de Radigue was able to break the French domination, finishing fourth quickest on his Chevallier.

Tottenham to field new-look attack against Watford

LONDON (R) — Jaded Tottenham will field a new-look attack when they visit second-placed Watford in the English soccer first division Saturday.

Tottenham, Football Association (F.A.) Cup winners in 1981 and 1982 but now languishing in the lower half of the League, give new signing Alan Brazil an early chance to stake his claim for a permanent first-team berth.

The Scottish international striker, signed from Ipswich this week for £500,000 (\$750,000), will line-up alongside either Steve Archibald or Garth Crooks.

Tottenham's injury list, which has wreaked havoc with their trophy ambitions this season, has also eased and manager Keith Burkinshaw has Glenn Hoddle, Argentine Ricardo Villa and Mike Hazard all available again.

The arrival of Brazil will give Tottenham a much-needed boost and they could snatch a point against a Watford side who must have given up all hope of catching runaway leaders Liverpool, who are 14 points clear at the top.

Liverpool, still smarting from Wednesday's European Cup defeat by Poland's Widzew Lodz, may be without Kenny Dalglish for their home game against City rivals Everton.

The elegant Scotland striker missed the Widzew clash because of influenza and will probably sit it out again. That would be good news for Everton who have not won at Anfield since 1970.

Manchester United, who meet Liverpool in the League Cup final at Wembley on March 26, play hosts to Brighton, a team they

could meet in the F.A. Cup final on May 21.

United will be well below full-strength. England captain Bryan Robson is still out with injury, central defenders Gordon McQueen and Kevin Moran are doubtful and midfielder Rami Moses is suspended.

Brighton must ignore their unexpected Cup run at Old Trafford. They are bottom of the League at present and have played more matches than their relegation rivals.

England international goalkeeper Joe Corrigan has been dropped from the Manchester City side which travels to Southampton.

City manager John Benson said: "It's almost certain Joe will sign for American club Seattle Sounders and I think it's in the best interests of the club to leave him out."

Alex Williams, 20, takes over for his eighth League game. He has only been in the team previously when Corrigan was injured or on international duty.

Italy's Cusma wins European boxing title

CAPO D'ORLANDO, Sicily (R) — Lucio Cusma of Italy took the European lightweight boxing title Thursday night when defending champion Joey Gibilisco of Italy retired in a dramatic 12th and final round.

The defeat may well have ended the 28-year-old Gibilisco's declared ambitions to take the world title.

It had been a furious combat from the opening round with the light-skinned champion and his swarthy, tattooed challenger standing toe-to-toe in the centre of the ring in a raw and furious exchange of powerful hooks.

For much of the fight the exchanges were even, but by the later rounds Cusma, also 28, looked decidedly the worse for wear. He was bleeding from the mouth and swinging wildly while the champion seemed to be able to pick his punches.

But the challenger climbed back into the match on sheer willpower and his greater strength, and determination finally gave him victory.

Gerulaitis defeats Hooper

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Vitas Gerulaitis, the only highly-seeded survivor, beat giant fellow American Chip Hooper 6-4, 7-5 in the second round of the Munich World Championship Tennis (WCT) tournament Thursday night.

The second seed's victory in the \$300,000 tournament brought relief to WCT organizer Marcel Avram, who has seen five of the

top-ranked contestants eliminated.

Avram estimated the first round departure of world number one ranked Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl will cost 180,000 marks (\$75,000) in lost gate money.

Mark Dickson of the U.S., Lendl's conqueror, won his second round match against West German Peter Elter 6-3, 7-6.

196 Hungarian footballers suspended following scandal

BUDAPEST (R) — The Hungarian Football Association has suspended 196 players following the arrest of 26 men alleged to have swindled a state-run pools competition of large amounts of money by rigging matches.

Budapest television Thursday night broadcast a statement by the association, and a TV reporter added he understood the eventual suspension figure would be more than 250 players.

The association had earlier announced it was suspending 13 referees in connection with the scandal.

A reporter also interviewed the alleged head of one of two rival syndicates which competed with each other in bribing players and referees to fix results.

He and three associates discussed how they rigged games in

the 1981-2 seasons.

A senior police officer said one syndicate made a total profit of 29 million forints (\$725,000) but that almost half had been recovered.

Police made the 26 arrests in January.

A Budapest radio documentary last week alleged that some 50 soccer clubs, including first division sides, were involved in rigged matches.

Informed sources said police were also investigating about 30 players from a number of army clubs.

Tibor Andor, head of the pools and lottery division of the national savings bank, said on Thursday night's programme that foreign results would for the most part be used as the basis for its operations this summer.

S.African links threaten England's participation in Commonwealth Games

LONDON (R) — England risked expulsion from the 1986 Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh when they refused Thursday to implement fully a code of conduct relating to sports links with South Africa.

England's Commonwealth Games Council, meeting in London, accepted the code where it concerned games sports, but insisted no responsibility could be taken for others such as cricket and rugby union.

The code is aimed at strengthening the 1977 Gleneagles Declaration which discourages sports links with South Africa because of its apartheid policies.

England abstained from last year's vote in Brisbane when the Commonwealth Games Federation adopted the code, which threatens suspension from the games for any Commonwealth country in breach of the Gleneagles Declaration.

All but one of the 16 sports represented at Thursday's meeting voted for partial acceptance. The remaining sport, which council chairman Arthur Gold refused to name, voted for total rejection of the code.

Gold said: "We now wait to see what the reaction is. There was no mention at the meeting of Edinburgh and it is not for me to say what will happen over the 1986 games. I cannot forecast how other people will interpret our decision."

He added: "The council acted as honestly and as faithfully as possible. We can only accept responsibility for those sports where we have administrative responsibility."

The council also decided to submit proposals to the federation for the code to be amended.

Jones of Wales bids for vacant WBC title

RENO, Nevada (R) — British, Commonwealth and European welterweight champion Colin Jones of Wales will try and add the fourth and most impressive jewel to his championship crown on Saturday when he fights undefeated American Milton McCrory for the vacant World Boxing Council (WBC) title.

Jones, who enters with a record of 24 wins against only one controversial loss, will be trying for the championship formerly held by the now-retired Sugar Ray Leonard.

McCrory, a Detroit statemate, of World Boxing Association (WBA) junior middleweight champion Thomas Hearn has

won all his 20 fights. McCrory is ranked number one by WBC while Jones is rated third.

Jones, who began boxing at the age of nine has been training here since Feb. 28.

The altitude is about 1,500 metres which could have significant effect in the 12-round bout.

Jones, 23, is a hard hit not devastating hitter with 21 knockouts but McCrory, two years his junior, will have a definite advantage in height and speed.

Jones won the European championship in his last fight on November 6 when he stopped Henrik Palm in the second round in Copenhagen.

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ECONOMY

Al Ahram accuses Egyptian ministers of evasiveness

CAIRO (R) — Cairo's leading newspaper Friday accused government ministers of evasiveness about the damage done to Egypt's economy by sliding oil prices.

The semi-official Al Ahram said that while the government maintained the losses would not affect development spending "statements made on the issue by the ministers concerned have lacked clarity and frankness."

Al Ahram's article, written by its editor, came one day after Egypt lowered its oil prices by up to \$3 a barrel following the \$5 cut this week in the prices of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

As with past Egyptian oil price cuts, this drop was not reported in

the Egyptian media.

According to Oil Minister Ezzat Hilal, oil price cuts are expected to cost the Egyptian treasury about \$500 million in the financial year beginning in July.

Oil exports, Egypt's main foreign currency earner, have been bringing in around \$3 billion a year.

Egypt, which exports about a third of its daily production of 700,000 barrels, faces a \$5 billion annual trade deficit.

Egypt lowered its oil price Thursday bringing the key Suez blend down by \$2 to \$27 a barrel, the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation announced.

The \$27 Egyptian rate is for 30 days delivery.

For 60 days delivery the price was set at \$27.25.

Egypt, not a member of OPEC, normally keeps its prices below the benchmark level.

Prices of Egypt's lower grade oils also were reduced.

The Belayin blend fell from \$27 to \$25.25 a barrel for 60 days delivery and to \$25 for 30 days.

Ras Gharib crude was reduced \$3 to \$23 a barrel.

An Egyptian petroleum corporation spokesman, Mr. Hamad Ayoub, said it was hoped to hold these prices at least until May.

Egypt sells most of its exports on the spot market and is thus tied to market forces far more closely than the OPEC cartel.

Analysts said selling prices in the major Rotterdam spot market since the OPEC agreement had been little above \$28 a barrel, making an Egyptian price cut inevitable.

Egypt also maintains supplies to Israel of some 40,000 barrels a day from the Sinai oil fields handed back under the terms of the 1979 peace treaty.

Sterling comes under pressure

LONDON (R) — Sterling came under renewed pressure on foreign exchange markets Friday, falling to all-time lows against the dollar and West German mark, amid expectations of a cut in the price of North Sea oil, dealers said.

Sterling fell to \$1.49 here and in Frankfurt was fixed at 3.575 West German marks, below the previous low of 3.580 set only Thursday.

Dealers said sterling remains weak because of uncertainty about world oil prices.

Britain relies on oil sales, currently yielding some \$8 billion a year, to support its balance of payments.

The British National Oil Corporation has suggested a \$30.50 price to oil companies, but most are still looking for a further cut.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities were generally easier in quiet and dull trading ahead of the account end, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 Friday was down 2.4 at 658.6.

Government bonds were as much as 1/2 lower in longer dated issues with trading quiet after sterling fell below \$1.49 to a record, low, dealers said. The new 10 1/2 per cent convertible issues was down 3 1/2 points at 26 1/2.

Among leading industrials ICI was down 2p at 394 while GKN was up 8p at 166 but TI Group fell 4p to 162 both on further consideration of Thursday's figures. Golds and North American shares were mixed.

Oils were mostly higher with Shell and Ultramar up 2p at 448 and 482 respectively while B.P. was up 8p at 340 after 342 on further consideration of Thursday's figures.

UDS fell 1p to 122 after Bassishaw's increased offer for the company was extended to March 31 while in other stores, Gus "A" was down 10p at 533 after 528 and Woolworths fell 7p to 246. In easier banks Barclays was down 5p at 476 while insurances showed losses of around 2p.

Tobaccos turned mixed after early weakness with Bat unchanged on balance at 630 while in breweries, Allied-Lyons was down 2p at 135 after 138 and Grand Met shed 4p at 333.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.4945/55	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2247/50	Canadian dollars
	2.3917/27	West German marks
	2.6575/85	Dutch guilders
	2.0625/45	Swiss francs
	47.11/16	Belgian francs
	6.9200/9400	French francs
	1424.00/1426.00	Italian lire
	239.75/90	Japanese yen
	7.4670/4720	Swedish crowns
	7.1725/1825	Norwegian crowns
	8.6175/6275	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	421.00/422.00	U.S. dollars

NEWS IN BRIEF

Japan records 3% growth in '82

TOKYO (R) — Japan's economy, the second biggest in the non-communist world, recorded its worst performance in seven years last year with real growth of just three per cent, the state Economic Planning Agency (EPA) said Thursday. But although the increase, measured against a 1975 base, was lower than the previous year's 3.8 per cent and 1980's 4.8 per cent it was well above growth rates in Japan's main industrial competitors. The agency gave no estimate for 1983.

Kuwait, Pakistan sign agreement

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait and Pakistan Thursday signed an agreement on promoting investment. Kuwait, where thousands of Pakistanis are employed, has already invested in a number of projects in Pakistan, including oil exploration. The two countries have also set up a joint investment company.

Irish banks up interest rates

DUBLIN (R) — Ireland's big four banks announced a big rise in interest rates Thursday in an attempt to defend the Irish pound, under heavy pressure in the European Monetary System (EMS). The banks — Allied Irish, Ulster, Northern and Bank of Ireland — announced that rates would rise by between 1 1/2 per cent and 2 1/2 per cent from Friday evening, pushing up the cost of a loan to big business to 16.75 per cent.

Afghan refugees to get relief aid

ROME (R) — Over two million Afghan refugees in Pakistan will receive \$23.4 million of relief aid from the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), the organisation said Friday. The aid will include 80,000 tonnes of wheat and 5,000 tonnes of milk powder made available by the United States. A further \$558,000 of aid will be sent to Chad for 40,000 refugees returning from Nigeria. Food relief worth \$1.43 million will also be sent to Rwanda for Rwandan and Ugandan refugees fleeing from unrest in Uganda, WFP said.

Mexico asks banks for more time

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico Thursday night formally asked the banks to which it owes more than \$80 billion for more time to work out an agreement to delay repaying almost a quarter of its debts, a senior government official said. Mr. Angel Gurría, a director at the finance ministry, told Reuters that telexes had been sent to 1,400 creditor banks asking for a further moratorium on repaying public sector loans while talks on rescheduling the debts continue.

Malaysia cuts oil price

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia, a non-OPEC member, cut the price of its high-quality, light crude oil by an average of \$5.50 a barrel Friday backdated to Feb. 1, industry sources said. Prices of Malaysian crude now range from \$28.40 to \$31.50 a barrel compared to \$34.10 to \$37.30. Malaysia sells much of its oil on long-term contract, mainly to Japanese importers. Its current production is about 350,000 barrels per day (b/d), according to the sources, though the official output is set at about 330,000 b/d with about 80 per cent exported.

Argentina introduces price controls

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina's military government Thursday night announced the introduction of price controls as part of a package of measures to arrest inflation, now running at more than 200 per cent, and revive the flagging economy. An economy ministry statement listed about 1,000 major companies which have been ordered to limit monthly price rises to government-set ceilings for the rest of this year.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, MAR. 19, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An excellent day to get organized and to schedule your activities for the future. You are more businesslike now and can handle difficult problems in a satisfactory manner.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study new philosophies of life that can be helpful in the future. Make sure your personal life is well organized.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take time to talk with influential persons who can help you in your career. Obtain new ideas of worth from friends.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make sure you keep important promises made to others and gain their goodwill and respect. Express happiness.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Contact new allies who can be helpful to you in new enterprises. Engage in favorite hobby.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal day to get busy on important duties you've been putting off for a long time. Take needed health treatments.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your surroundings and make plans for improvement. Contact influential persons who can be helpful to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Ideal day to join congenial at recreational activities. Take a look at a new interest that could prove profitable in the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Go to the right sources to gather the data you need in order to make your life more successful in the future.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be more concerned with money matters since rising prices require that you have more money. Think constructively.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have a good chance to get what you go after today. A fine talent you have can be expressed at this time.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Show that you have good common sense and gain the respect of others. Discuss personal plans with friends.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study positive ways to improve the quality of your life. Show more affection for family members. Express happiness.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can easily comprehend a difficult problem and solve it quickly. Give good religious and moral training early in life so that this becomes a well-balanced life. A good education is important here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

New oil price will help S.Korea, India

SEOUL (OPECNA) — South Korea, which buys 53 per cent of its imported oil from Saudi Arabia, will begin to take delivery of lower-priced oil from the kingdom in early April, the energy resources ministry announced here Friday.

The ministry said Saudi Arabia, its largest oil supplier, had cut the price to \$29 a barrel, effective from March 14, following the new OPEC agreement.

Crude already shipped to South Korea between Feb. 1 and March 14 will be priced at \$30.

South Korea will reduce the price of domestic oil from next month, which is expected to bring a saving of \$600 million this year, or \$900 million annually.

Deputy premier and Economic Planning Minister Kim Joon Sung said Thursday that the government would now absorb 70 per cent of the \$5 price cut, instead of 30 per cent as originally planned, in an attempt to cushion the economic impact of "possibly detrimental oil price changes in the future."

He said the move would help foreign trade, pointing out: "We cannot expect economic survival, considering the tough international competition, without boosting credit exports of heavy and chemical industrial products."

Meanwhile, another major OPEC customer, India, says it will save \$450 million in the financial year to April 1984 as a result of the organization's new pricing and production policy.

India has contracted to import 3.5 million tonnes of oil from Iraq, 3.25 million from Iran, two million from Saudi Arabia and 500,000 each from the United Arab Emirates and Nigeria.

In addition, India will take delivery of 2.5 million tonnes from the Soviet Union, under a deal which may be partly on a barter basis, and expects to buy another 2.75 million on the spot market to meet its total import needs of around 15 million tonnes in 1983-84.

However, net imports will be around only 11 million tonnes as some four million tonnes of indigenous oil is to be exported from the Bombay high offshore field.

Meanwhile, OPEC oil price cut would have a minimal effect on the economy of Bahrain, a senior Bahraini official was quoted as saying Friday.

Under-secretary of the finance ministry Mr. Isa Bursaid told the newspaper Al Khaleej the price cut would reduce the petroleum sector's contribution to the national economy by 3.75 per cent from 25 per cent at present.

But he said the loss could be made up through growth in services and industrial sectors.

Bahrain, which expects its oil to run out by the end of this century, now produces only about 42,000 barrels per day. Its 1981 oil income totalled 348.5 million dinars (about \$1.1 billion).

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"Stanley cleaned up the house while I was gone. Now I'm cleaning up the mess he made while cleaning!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REMEG
EVASU
CARAFS
DUNLOF

Print answer here: HE " " " " " " " " " " " "

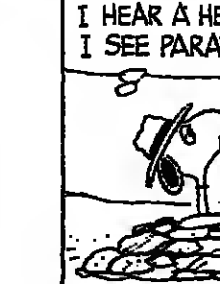
(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: DADDY BELIE SUNDAY OSSIY

Answer: Looks like a girl with "nothing" — may make a good catch — "LASS-O"

Peanuts

I HEAR A HELICOPTER! I SEE PARATROOPS!



CHOP CHOP CHOP CHOP



RESCUE IS AT HAND...



MORE OR LESS



Mutt 'n' Jeff

SLOW DOWN! SPEED UP! STAY IN YOUR LANE!



LOOK! DO YOU MIND? I'LL DO THE DRIVING!



SLOW DOWN! STAY IN YOUR LANE! SPEED UP!

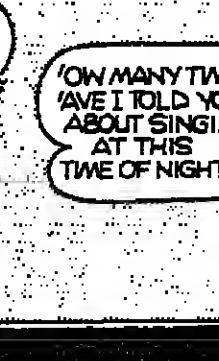


Andy Capp

DEAR OLD PALS—!!



HOW MANY TIMES HAVE I TOLD YOU ABOUT SINGIN' AT THIS TIME OF NIGHT?



LET'S SEE NOW... ABOUT TWENTY TIMES, WOULDN'T YOU SAY, CHALKIE?



YOU'LL AVE TO WATCH IT, LAD — YOU'RE IN DANGER OF BECOMIN' A BORE



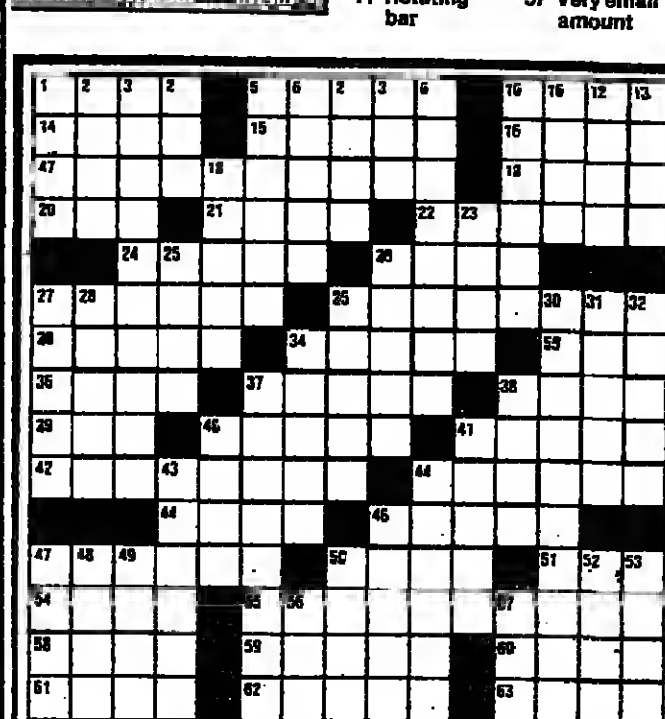
THE Daily Crossword

By Manny Miller

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| ACROSS | 24 City in Utah | 45 Annoys | 12 — date (modern) |
| 1 Party snack | 26 Andre the author | 46 Comprehensive work | 13 Diving bird |
| 5 Silvery food fish | 27 Sedative | 47 Clever remark | 18 Ham it up |
| 10 First king of Israel | 28 Debt paper of a kind | 50 Poker pot | 23 Roman dale |
| 14 Actor | 33 Silly ones | 51 Pick-up item | 25 Hasty |
| Jennings of old | 34 Horses | 52 Pointed arch | 26 Size |
| 15 Jewish member | 35 Convent | 53 Early city | 27 Eyes |
| Scripture | 36 Poland's | 54 Second cover | 28 Annoy |
| 18 Montreal player | 37 Ship spars | 55 Book of the bible | 29 Demi— |
| 19 Singing voice | 38 An Arden | 56 Stage departures | 30 Singly |
| 20 Native metal | 40 Severe | 57 Ottoman empire rulers | 31 Oil city |
| 21 Very small amount | 41 Pester | 58 Behind — (passe) | 32 Door sign |
| 22 — May Hands | 42 Old Roman coin | 59 Sailors | 34 Chagall et al. |
| | 44 Kind of sauce | 60 Rotating bar | 37 Stop temporarily |
| | | | 38 Slope |
| | | | 40 Big sandwich |
| | | | 41 Domesticated |
| | | | 43 Seasonable |
| | | | 44 Instructors |
| | | | 46 Nose |
| | | | 47 Swine |
| | | | 48 Fairy tale |
| | | | 49 Singer |
| | | | 50 God of fire |
| | | | 52 Formosa |
| | | | 53 The good queen |
| | | | 58 Veto |
| | | | 59 Very small amount |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|----------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
| ACROSS | 1 Coln of Cuernavaca | 2 Long river of Asia | 3 Watches | 4 Large tree | 5 Endeavor | 6 Saying | 7 Amerindian | 8 Beat soundly | 9 Behind — (passe) | 10 Sailors | 11 Rotating bar |
| DOWN | 1 Coln of Cuernavaca | 2 Long river of Asia | 3 Watches | 4 Large tree | 5 Endeavor | 6 Saying | 7 Amerindian | 8 Beat soundly | 9 Behind — (passe) | 10 Sailors | 11 Rotating bar |



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WORLD

Cardinal snubs pro-IRA grand marshal during New York parade

NEW YORK (R) — More than a million people lined Fifth Avenue for Thursday's St. Patrick's Day parade, billed as the world's largest Irish celebration, even although it had been disowned by the Irish government.

Leading Irish-American politicians also boycotted the parade and the Pentagon banned military bands from taking part because its grand marshal this year was a veteran backer of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), Michael Flannery.

But the most stinging snub of the day came when the leader of New York's Roman Catholics, Cardinal Terence Cooke, and his bishops stayed inside St. Patrick's cathedral rather than observe tradition and watch Mr. Flannery march past.

The parade was also marred when a man in pick-up truck drove at speed down Fifth Avenue, scattering spectators and injuring six of them.

Cardinal Cooke told reporters that his gesture was deliberately intended to show his displeasure at the parade being used to promote violence.

Mr. Flannery, 81, a former IRA fighter and a founder of the pro-IRA Irish Northern Aid Committee, was cheered for the entire length of the parade route by crowds lined 10 to 20 deep.

There were cries of "We love you, Mike" from girls in Irish-motif sweaters and "up the IRA" from men in green suits.

When he passed the empty steps of the cathedral, Mr. Flannery doffed his black top hat as a sign of respect for the church.

Cardinal Cooke finally appeared 20 minutes later and was roundly booed by spectators, but he said this reception did not bother him. "There were fewer boos than I expected," he said.

He said he told Mr. Flannery of his plans at a private meeting earlier in the day, saying that violence could never solve injustices existing in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Flannery said he accepted the cardinal's decision. "He has his views and I have mine. We agreed to disagree," he said.

Driver goes berserk

Minutes after Mr. Flannery passed the cathedral, the pick-up truck suddenly turned into Fifth Avenue and sped about one mile down it. It hit traffic barricades, narrowly missed a school bus and was finally halted in a collision with two other vehicles.

Some spectators said the driver deliberately tried to run people down. Police said they were powerless to stop the truck because they were patrolling the area only on foot.

They said the driver, Eugene Brady, 36, had been charged with drunken driving and would face attempted murder charges.

Bonn coalition details worked out

BONN (R) — Experts thrashed out the details of a broad economic accord between West Germany's three ruling parties Friday after the first round of negotiations between the party leaders ended in mutual satisfaction.

Spokesmen for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU), its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union (CSU) and the liberal Free Democrats (FDP) said the party leaders had reached

broad agreement Thursday on economic and financial issues.

All sides agreed on substantial government savings without tax increases, the spokesmen said, and the accord was now being hammered out in detail by expert groups from the parties.

Mr. Kohl, CSU leader Franz-Josef Strauss and FDP leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher are scheduled to resume their overall policy negotiations on Saturday.

But amid the apparent sa-

tisfaction of the delegations over the outcome of Thursday's haggling, nothing was said about the personal ambitions of Mr. Strauss and it was still not known whether he had accepted a cabinet post offered earlier by Mr. Kohl, or what the job entailed.

Asked Wednesday night how the negotiations with the FDP were progressing, a grinning Mr. Strauss told reporters: "There are no dead or wounded so far."

The liberal FDP lost 19 seats in

the poll and now only holds 34. But so far it has fought off attempts by Mr. Strauss to wrest either the foreign ministry from Mr. Genscher or the economic ministry from another FDP member, Otto Lamsdorff.

Party political sources believe the FDP is happy to pay a price that leaves them with three ministries, or at the very least with the key foreign and economic portfolios.

S. Africa criticises Newsweek report on blacks

PRETORIA (R) — South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha has accused Newsweek magazine of lying, distortion and deception in an article criticising government policy towards blacks.

"This piece of journalism is an example of what the West means by freedom of speech — the right to lie, deceive and distort," he told a meeting of the ruling National Party here Thursday night.

The article, "apartheid's harsh new grip" by Newsweek's Johannesburg correspondent Holger Jensen, which appeared earlier this week, said that despite planned government reforms aimed at giving rights to the coloured (mixed race) and Indian minorities, South Africa's black majority still suffered ill-treatment. Earlier Mr. Botha said on tel-

vision that the article was "dripping with enmity and hate seldom seen in any publication in the West."

He said the foreign media was presenting a distorted image of South Africa to the world.

Referring to the Newsweek article, he said: "If this is supposed to be an objective magazine, imagine the material that our real enemies are disseminating throughout the world."

Opposition media spokesman Dave Dalling of the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party (PFP) said the Newsweek article was for many whites a negative and hurtful piece of writing. "However, from the point of view of those who were not white, perhaps the real problem was that it had a ring of truth," he said.

White farmer abducted by Zimbabwean gunmen

HARARE (R) — A white farmer has been abducted and another attacked in a new spate of political violence in Zimbabwe's troubled Matabeleland Province, official sources said.

A government spokesman quoted by the national news agency Ziara Thursday said the farmer had been taken hostage by six dissidents demanding the release of two senior supporters of opposition leader Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU Party.

Informed sources in the provincial capital of Bulawayo named him as Robert Dyer-Smith, head of a firm of accountants there.

The sources said Mr. Dyer-Smith was kidnapped on Wednesday from his farm. A pote left behind said he and six foreign tourists abducted last July would be killed unless the former intelligence chief of Mr. Nkomo's war-time ZIFA guerrillas, Dunsio Dabengwa, and former ZIFA commander Lookout Masuku were released by the end of the month.

Other Matabeleland incidents reported included an attack on a farmhouse about 40 kilometres southeast of Bulawayo during which an elderly white farmer drove off four attackers, killing one.

Woman doctor tied to 'French connection' case

PARIS (R) — A woman doctor who headed France's prison hospital service has been charged in a scandal over the release of drug ring bosses from jail on health grounds, judicial sources said.

Solange Troisier, 63, a former Gaullist Member of Parliament, was indicted in Marseilles Wednesday on allegations of having issued false medical certificates.

She is the fourth senior prison service doctor to be charged since investigations began last year into suspicions that important drug traffickers had been feigning illness and hiving their freedom from jail.

The probe began when a prisoner said he had paid \$15,000 in an unsuccessful effort to secure his release on medical grounds.

At the centre of the scandal is the 100-bed Baumettes Prison Hospital where leading members of the "French connection", the notorious Marseilles heroin ring, are held.

Charged with Dr. Troisier are Dr. Alain Colombeau, former head of medical services at Baumettes, and doctors Bernard Mar-

ioti and Raymond Mazaud who worked with the prison. They face up to three years imprisonment as well as medical disgrace.

Dr. Troisier, a Paris university professor, gynaecological surgeon and member of the central committee of the neo-Gaullist RPR Party, was inspector general of the prison hospital system until December.

The accusations against all four stem from the case of Robert Kechichian who was released from Baumettes in 1981, alleged to be suffering from a serious cancer, while awaiting trial for drug offences.

He immediately disappeared and was later sentenced in absentia to 15 years imprisonment.

Marseilles Judge Pierre Michel, who reluctantly signed Kechichian's release after warning that he would escape, was murdered three months later by unknown assailants. Police believe his killing was linked with his investigations into the French connection traffickers.

Murder of 4 U.S. nuns still unresolved in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A Salvadoran court ruled Thursday there was not yet enough evidence to try five National Guardsmen accused of murdering four U.S. women missionaries more than two years ago, court officials said.

The superior court in San Vicente told the investigating judge to gather more evidence in the case, regarded in the United States as a critical test of progress on human rights on which U.S. aid to El Salvador depends.

The bodies of the four women — three nuns and one lay missionary — were found in a roadside grave on Dec. 6, 1980, near Zacatecoluca, 45 kilometres southeast of the capital. They had disappeared three days earlier.

The five guardsmen were arrested five months after the killings but charges were not brought until last February.

The investigating judge, Bernardo Rauda Murcia of Zacatecoluca, finished collecting evidence last November and ruled that the five would have to stand trial.

But the superior court upheld an appeal by lawyers for the accused against that decision and told the judge to present more evidence.

Meanwhile, The president of the human rights commission of El Salvador was killed last Sunday while investigating reports that the army was using chemicals against civilians in El Salvador, the organisation said Thursday.

In a full-page advertisement in a Mexican newspaper, the commission said Mariannella Garcia Villas, 34, had been compiling an on-the-spot report for the United Nations on human rights observance by both the army and leftist guerrillas.

"At the time of the killing, she was carrying out an investigation and gathering proof of the use of chemical substances against the civilian population, such as white phosphorous, by the army," it said.

Miss Garcia Villas had been escorting a group of 30 civilians to the town of Suchitoto to escape an army bombardment when she

Al-Azhar marks 1000th anniversary

CAIRO (R) — Al-Azhar University, the world's second oldest university, celebrated its 1,000th anniversary Friday at a time when modern studies are making strong inroads into its hitherto exclusively religious curriculum.

The grand imam, Sheikh Gad Alhaq Ali Gad Alhaq, intoned prayers of thanks in the university's 10th century mosque across the street from Cairo's teeming Khan Al-Khalili marketplace.

Long ranks of Islamic dignitaries and public figures led by President Hosni Mubarak lowered their foreheads to the ground in worship.

Built by the fatimite invaders of Egypt — more than a century after the foundation of the University of Karuein in Fez, Morocco — Al-Azhar was for centuries a magnet for the Muslim faithful.

The principles of Islam were imparted by holy men to avid students seated in a circle at their feet

but this forum has long since been replaced by the classroom.

Modern sciences and humanities have taken over much of the university life and the some 120,000 students do not devote all their academic time to Islamic related studies.

Only a handful of the 30 colleges at Al-Azhar concentrate on Islam, a fact heightened by the presence among all the Arab robes in Friday's congregation of a large number of students in jeans and coloured shirts.

All students, including those coming to learn such subjects as medicine, engineering or psychology, must devote a whole year to full-time Islamic studies.

Some academics claim that Al-Azhar has lower standards in secular subjects and that many entrants are there simply because they could not get into other universities.

This is rejected by Al-Azhar's rector, Sheikh Mohammad Al-Tayeh Al-Nagar.

Still, some of the students say they are at Al-Azhar because it was the only university which would accept them.

The image of Al-Azhar students has become associated with academic incompetence, said Saad Al-Din Ibrahim, a sociology professor at the American University in Cairo.

The rector and the grand imam, the highest religious rank among Sunni Muslims, are both selected by the president of the republic.

Critics of the university cite this selection process as contributing to what they say is the absence of any tangible role by Al-Azhar in face of militant Islamic trends among youth.

"I would have been a happier man if I was elected," Dr. Al-Nagar said recently.

Dr. Ibrahim told Reuters that Al-Azhar's passing under government's control in the early 1950s caused the indifference felt by many faithful youth.

Marcos' war compared to Vietnam

MANILA (R) — The government of President Ferdinand Marcos has massed 50,000 troops to fight insurgents in the southern Philippines, an opposition politician said Friday in an article in which he compared the battle to the Vietnam War.

Reuben Canoy, a leader of the small Social Democratic Party and an assemblyman from the south, said in the normally pro-government Today newspaper that the government's reaction might seem out of proportion to the actual threat.

But he said there was apparent concern in official and military circles that the estimated 2,000 guerrillas of the communist New People's Army might link up with the estimated 4,000 fighters of the Moro National Liberation Front, a Muslim separatist group.

Ideological differences might prevent the two groups uniting, but they only had to coordinate separate spheres of action to confront the government effectively, he said.

"That a real revolutionary situation exists in Mindanao (the main southern island) is admitted privately by both civilian and military authorities. But the job of policing the area is virtually impossible," Mr. Canoy wrote.

"As in Vietnam, both the NPA and the MNLF have the Ho Chi Minh style."

"As in Vietnam, the Marcos government has chosen to play the numbers game that the Americans played, assuring the public that the situation is well in hand by citing battlefield statistics."

But he said a lack of government credibility meant the figures were not believed and disenchantment with the government was the dominant reason for the undoubted support which the rebels had in some rural areas.

Both said Labour would hang on to the House of Commons seat, which it won by a narrow majority at the 1979 general election, and that the Alliance was mounting a strong challenge. The Conservative candidate was put far behind.

The influence of polls on voters has once again become a controversial issue and there are moves in Parliament to ban the publication of poll results during election campaigns.

British polls predict mixed results

LONDON (R) — The latest national opinion polls indicate that Britain's Conservative government would win a general election held now but local surveys suggest the Labour opposition is leading in a by-election that could determine when the main ballot is held.

The latest national poll, conducted by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) for the Economist magazine, gave Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives a 14-point lead.

Two local polls in the run-up to next Thursday's by-election at Darlington, northeast England,

produced a markedly different result.

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Austrian pathologist diagnoses crucifixion

VIENNA (R) — Jesus Christ died of circulatory disturbances, loss of fluid from his wounds and psychic stress resulting in irreversible shock, according to an Austrian pathologist.

Prof. Hans Bankl, of the Saint Pölten Hospital Institute of Pathology, was writing in the latest issue of the Austrian Medical Journal about crucifixion, suffered by Jesus and countless slaves, rebels and criminals in ancient times.

"In all probability, suffering on the cross is a complex process ending in an irreversible state of shock," he said.

The primary causes of death were probably a slow sinking of blood into the lower half of the body, and a drop in blood pressure because of a heavy loss of fluid from surface wounds due to flagellation, he said.

Loss of blood from flagellation would not itself have been fatal but it encouraged the development of shock by cutting the volume of blood in circulation. Nailing to the cross did not result in serious blood loss as no major

blood vessels were pierced, he added.

The professor noted that crucifixion was a common punishment in ancient Rome. According to one account more than 2,000 people were crucified after a slave rebellion in the second century B.C.

Prof. Bankl quoted from the Gospels to support his theories. For instance in John (19:28) Jesus cries out that he is thirsty. Loss of fluids manifests itself clinically in a strong feeling of thirst, the professor said.

When a soldier thrusts his lance into Jesus' side, John reports that blood and water flowed out. Prof. Bankl said the water could have been liquid building up in the lung from a so-called oedema.

According to Matthew (15:44), Pontius Pilate was surprised that Jesus died after only six hours on the cross.

"If one considers the somatic and psychic polytrauma of the exceptional figure of Jesus it is not surprising," contrary to Pilate's opinion, that he survived crucifixion only six hours," he said.

China jails 3 extreme leftist leaders

PEKING (R) — Three extreme leftist leaders have been jailed for "counter-revolutionary" crimes committed during the Maoist Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, the Peking Daily said Thursday.

The official newspaper said former student leader Kuai Dafu, a star prosecution witness at the trial of the "gang of four" radicals led by Mao Tseung's widow Jiang Qing, was given a 17-year sentence for murder and other crimes.

A former Peking University woman teacher, Nie Yuanzi, who won national fame for writing the first "big character poster" of the Cultural Revolution, was also given a 17-year sentence, while another prominent student leader, Han Aijing, was jailed for 15 years, the paper added.

Kuai and Nie admitted most of their crimes but denied being counter-revolutionaries. Han "shifted the blame onto others and absolved himself from blame," it said.

Nie, 62, "took part in plots aimed at overthrowing the power of the people's democratic dictatorship," and also framed and persecuted many innocent people, the newspaper said.

The Peking Daily said that in sentencing Kuai, the court had taken into consideration the fact that he had given important evidence in the "gang of four" trial in November 1980.

Kuai, 37, was brought from jail to give crucial testimony against Jiang Qing's henchman, former Shanghai city boss Zhang Chunqiao.

The newspaper said Kuai organised armed uprisings at Qinghua University, China's leading technological university, while Han, 37, was personally responsible for the persecution of former Defence Minister Peng Dehuai who died in 1974.

The official new China News Agency said Nie, Kuai and Han had been in detention for about 10 years and this would be deducted from their sentences.

The trio fell from favour in the early 1970s, when they became identified with Mao's rival and one-time heir apparent, Lin Biao. Lin died in a plane crash as he was fleeing the country after staging an unsuccessful coup against Mao.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Libya to hunt down dissidents

LONDON (R) — Libya has decided to hunt down exiled nationals who are hostile to Col. Muammar Qadhafi's government, the Libyan embassy in London said. The people's congress, meeting in the Libyan capital Tripoli from Feb. 12 to 17, decided to form a committee to fix a deadline for the return of exiles and ensure their repentance as enemies of the government, the embassy said Thursday in a statement. The congress decreed: "The group of people which has strayed and which insists on its hostile attitude towards the Libyan people's revolution... should be pursued... and liquidated... and their role ended." It threatened reprisals against countries harbouring dissident Libyans. Some 30,000 Libyans live abroad, mostly in Arab countries.

American woman charged with spying

BERNE (R) — The Swiss federal prosecutor has charged an American woman resident in Berne with espionage and linked her with a senior Libyan diplomat, the government said Thursday. Swiss newspapers said the woman, aged 30, is alleged to have passed information gathered from Members of Parliament and senior government officials to Libya in return for money. A foreign ministry spokesman named the diplomat involved in the case as Mohammed Abdelmalek, Libya's provisional chief of affairs, and said he would be leaving Switzerland for good soon. Mr. Abdelmalek is not in Switzerland at present, he said. The papers said the woman had worked behind the bar of a leading Berne hotel. Switzerland has close commercial ties with Libya, the source of 27 per cent of its oil last year. Swiss construction firms have won big contracts in Libya.

PLO given DPL status in Prague

VIENNA (R) — Czechoslovakia has granted Diplomatic status to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Prague, the official Ceteka news agency reported Thursday.

No date set for Gibraltar talks

LONDON (R) — Britain and Spain will continue informal discussions on the future of Gibraltar but have not set a date for full negotiations, Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Morán said Thursday. The countries agreed last year to begin formal talks this spring, but Thursday night, after two days of meetings between Mr. Morán and British leaders, neither side gave any hint of progress towards opening the delicate negotiations.

Argentine group vs Mrs. Thatcher

BUENOS AIRES (R) — An ultra-nationalist Argentine group has claimed responsibility for letter bombs sent to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and U.S. Navy headquarters in London this week, the private news agency DYN reported. The agency said it had received a call from a man saying he belonged to an organisation called "April 2" after the date on which Argentina occupied the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, sparking the South Atlantic War last year. DYN quoted the caller as saying: "Unfortunately, the letter we sent to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was intercepted... but sooner or later we are going to blow off her head."

Turkey jails Armenian priest

ISTANBUL (R) — A military court in Istanbul sentenced an Armenian priest Friday to 14 years in jail and four years of internal exile for activities harmful to Turkey's national interest. Hacio Manuel Eldemir, teacher of religion at the Armenian School in Istanbul, was arrested at Istanbul airport in October 1980 on his return from Jerusalem. He was alleged to have been in possession of anti-Turkish pamphlets and propaganda material which included maps showing Turkey's eastern provinces within the boundaries of an imaginary Armenian republic.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—I seem to have eternal

difficulties with penalty

doublets. I make them often

enough, but always, it seems,

on the wrong hands. When I

don't double, the opponents

end up down two or more;

when I do, they often make

the contract, sometimes with

overtricks. Can you give me

a few general tips?—J.

Chester, Rochester, N.Y.

(This question has been

awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—It is not easy to list

situations when you should

or should not double, because

so much depends on specific

auctions. But here are a few

examples of common situations:

Suppose the opponents

enter the auction after you

have opened the bidding and

end up in, say, four spades.

Part of your opening bid happens

to be based on the ace-

king of spades. Don't double.

The opponents knew that

they were missing the top

trumps in their suit, but

nevertheless bid to game.

They expected to lose those

two tricks, so don't double—

your hand contains no sur-

unless you think your opponents are certifiable. If they aren't, one of your aces is sure to get ruffed.

Conversely, double your opponents with confidence when your hand contains a surprise for them. Assume that the opponents stagger into a game and you hold Q-J-10-x in trumps. They walked into game and surely were not bargaining on having to lose two trump tricks. Double.

When the opponents crawl into a contract and you know that the hand is going to break badly for them, double even if you don't have much in the way of high cards. Partner is marked with some high cards and you know the opponents are not going to be able to act up their long suits.

When partner opens the bidding and the opponents come in at the two-level in a minor suit, it is often right to double when you have no clear-cut action, even if you don't have long trumps. This double is pretty safe. Even if the opponents make their contract they are not going to gain much, but if you hit your partner with the right hand, you could pick up a huddle.

If the opponents reach game in a secondary suit... and you have a void or a singleton in the trump suit and a few defensive tricks, it is often right to double. You know that they have a 4-4 fit and that partner is going to have four or five trumps. That will cause them all sorts of trouble and you could end up with a sizable profit.

I am sure there are many other situations where you should or shouldn't double. However, just following these few pointers could work wonders for your wallet.

The opponents voluntarily reach slam in a suit and you hold two aces. Don't double

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